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SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S. CUBA & MEXICO \$4.00 CANADA \$4.50 FOREIGN \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1920

No. 5

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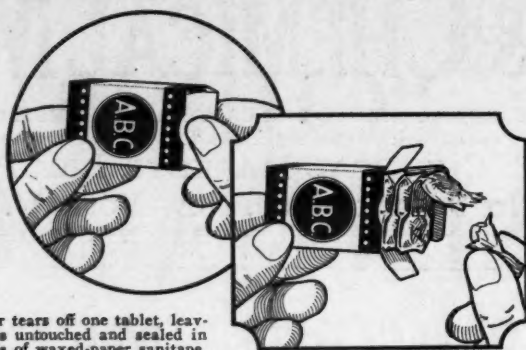
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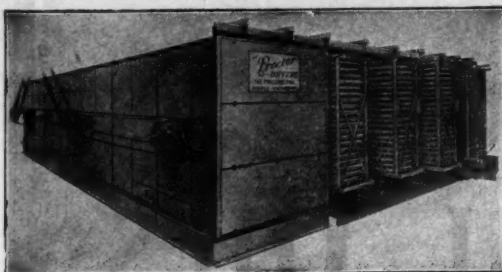
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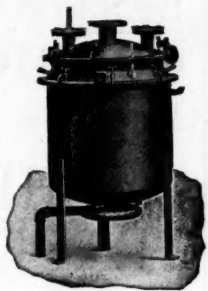
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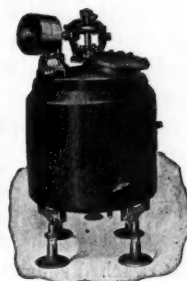


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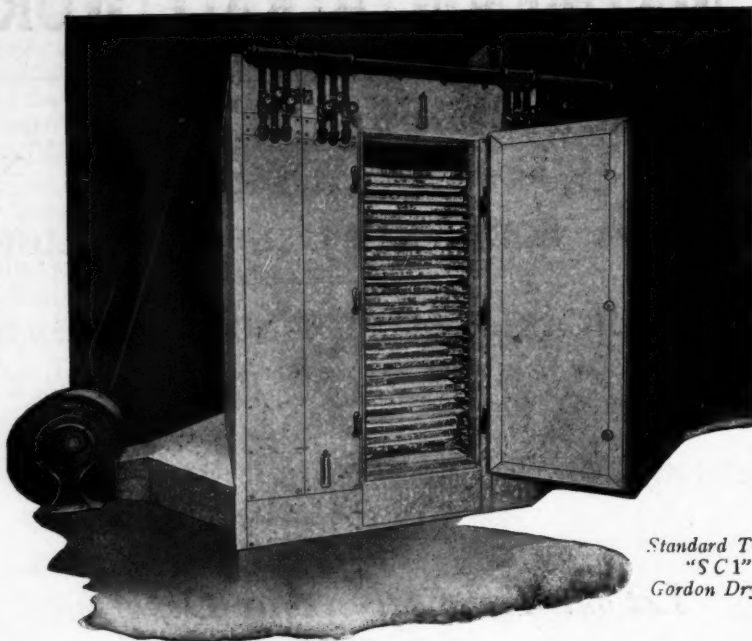
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1920

No. 5

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS INC.

N. W. HAYNES, President

IRA P. MacNAIR, Secretary

F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year

Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year

Current Copies, 10 cents

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SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The War Trade Board has sent a request to manufacturers of products derived from coal-tar, including crude and intermediate products, mixtures and compounds, to report the trade name, chemical name, stock on hand at last inventory, monthly production, and price per pound of all synthetic organic drugs and synthetic organic chemicals manufactured since Jan. 1, 1920, together with the names of products which they have discontinued making since their report to the United States Tariff Commission for 1919, and names of any new drugs, chemicals and products derived from coal-tar, and mixtures and compounds put upon the market.

In other words manufacturers are requested to disclose every secret of their business to the War Trade Board, and supply information for its records which only a limited few, high up in the councils of any company, are allowed to possess. It is wellknown that such information is accessible, but when ten, twenty, or fifty Government officials know all about your business, the chances are that some of this "highly confidential" information might become public property.

What does the War Trade Board give the manufacturer in exchange for this confidential information, which the Board says "is desired to enable us to act with the greatest degree of intelligence and for your protection"? The Board promises nothing. It even refuses to publish the import amount of the specific coal-tar products for which license applications are made. Such information would be true protection, because it would enable manufacturers of such products in this country to judge whether "the same drugs or chemicals, or satisfactory substitutes are obtainable in sufficient quantities from domestic sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery to supply domestic requirements," as announced in the general import license regulations which were revised recently by the War Trade Board.

As now regulated, these importations are made in secret so far as American manufacturers are concerned. Producers here are not informed of the name of the product or the amount to be imported. The "regulation" consists of an inspection of reports made to the U. S. Tariff Commission and the War Trade Board by manufacturers who have replied to the questionnaires sent out by the Tariff Commission and the War Trade Board. Publicity would divulge no secrets. Only the name of the product and the quantity desired need be made public. Announced at the time that the application is received a check would be placed upon unreasonable importations by the protests of

manufacturers who might be in a position to supply the demand. Now, the manufacturer is requested to tell what he is making, but he is denied information that would protect his present and future interests and at the same time would draw from him important facts for the use of the War Trade Board in passing upon applications for import licenses.

PUBLIC RIGHTS ARE PARAMOUNT

Another victory for the man who is willing to work was scored when the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York granted an injunction against several labor unions and others handling freight on coastwise steamships restraining them from refusing to receive non-union merchandise, so-called because it is hauled to the piers by the Citizens Transportation Committee trucks, used for the purpose by the Merchants Association which is breaking the strike of longshoremen. The suit was brought on lines similar to the case of the Burgess Brothers Co. recently decided by the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn. In that case Judge Fawcett held that the steamship companies, which refused to receive lumber shipped by Burgess Brothers, were conspiring with the unions to prevent transportation of merchandise, and that such action violated the provisions of the U. S. Shipping Board. It is contended by counsel for the Merchants Association that if the unions can dictate what classes of merchandise shall be transported, the liberties of the people and the life of the nation itself will be at their mercy. The unions have so many weak spots in their armor that it only requires a little skill in the method of attack to fill it full of holes. Whatever has been gained by organization is lost sight of in the dust raised by the unions when in conflict with the law and the general public. They lose out every time they announce that the rights of the unions are paramount to the necessities of the public, and that no man has a right to work unless he belongs to a labor union. Their assumption in these cases is almost as ridiculous as when they claim that the Government has no right to enforce the law as laid down by the Federal courts which are the final interpreters of the United States Statutes. It would be "to laugh" if the situation was not so serious.

DYESTUFF INDUSTRY A MILITARY NECESSITY

The British Government is about to introduce a bill to prohibit importations of synthetic dyes except under license. It is part of the Government's plan to protect the key industries, and is looked upon as a military necessity. The United States Government made use of the dye plants here during the war and because of their existence was able to meet the emergency. Officials high in the Administration's councils know the importance of a dye industry as a safeguard against war, and Senators have had every opportunity to learn this fact, yet the Longworth bill, which offers the kind of protection needed by the industry, is still awaiting action.

EFFECT OF HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

It has long been felt by manufacturers that the main obstacles to better business were lack of adequate transportation facilities and the demands of labor. While the workers have not been entirely satisfied they have been quieted for a time by liberal advances and now the Interstate Commerce Commission has awarded the railroad advances in freight rates, passenger fares, and express charges sufficient to meet the advance of \$600,000,000 annually in wages, and to buy necessary equipment in cars and engines and for enlarging terminals to take care of the increased traffic.

There will be much bitter opposition to freight increases in spite of the better facilities which will be made possible by the larger income, and the economists who are watching the index figures of the cost of living will insist that high prices are due to the higher freight rates, at least in part. The immediate effect of the new rates will be an increase in costs of production, because raw materials must bear their share of the advance in rates, and delivery of the finished products will cost more. It is only reasonable that prices should show this increased cost of production, and the public will soon be convinced that high prices are justified. It may be difficult to argue with labor leaders that it is logical to expect high prices when wages go up, but experience has proved it to be a fact, and the money must be found somewhere and somehow to meet the advance of \$600,000,000 in wages of railway employees, and other expenditures made necessary by the conditions of the railroads. Had Government control continued the money might have been raised by taxation, but it comes out of the individual pocketbook finally, just the same.

The Legislative Committee of the American Dyes Institute is composed of M. R. Poucher, chairman, R. C. Jeffcott, R. T. Baldwin, A. C. Burrage, Jr., J. R. M. Klotz and Dr. Samuel Iserman.

With the present issue DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS completes the revision of its list of chemical and drug products to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of the American Chemical Society as regards nomenclature. The departure from the customary trade usages has been slight in most instances and brings the present list into agreement with the standards adopted for the purpose by the Society.

This step has been taken by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS to bring about the adoption of a more logical set of standards throughout the trade, which we believe is not only desirable but even necessary in many instances. The subject has been taken up by the American Dyes Institute, which has appointed a committee on nomenclature, who will draw up standard spelling rules for coal-tar intermediates and dyes.

JAPAN'S DYE AND CHEMICAL MARKETS SUFFERED SEVERELY IN RECENT PANIC

Cancellation of Dye Contracts Follows As An Emergency Measure—Acids Decline Sharply, But Prices of the Sodas Are Well Maintained—Fertilizers Depressed—Starch Market Lifeless

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, July 3.—The condition of trade in the leading Japanese markets is best illustrated by the price declines in dyes, chemicals, metals, fertilizers, starch, paints and naval stores which received indirectly the shock of the recent panic, but were not involved in the whirl of speculation which wrecked the silk industry and was responsible for the financial chaos that followed the closing of the exchanges and banks.

The Japanese dye markets are trying hard to get out of their present difficult position, but their efforts apparently are not successful as the price continues to fall. Dye manufacturers have either suspended or curtailed their production of sulphur colors and any material increase in the stock of Japanese-made dyes is prevented, but foreign colors continue to arrive. Therefore, the visible stock in the market is believed to be larger than is generally declared by holders.

Demand from textile mills and clothing manufacturers is negligible, as weaving mills remain closed and the production of winter goods is being curtailed. It is doubtful if a favorable change will occur in the consumer attitude in the near future, as people feel keenly the dearth of money.

Cancelling Dye Contracts

To get out of this difficult condition, dye importers have already cabled to manufacturers abroad, cancelling contracts. According to a prominent importer, almost all possible measures have been adopted to stop further cargo from the United States or Europe. The cancellation of contracts was considered one of the most effectual measures available. For some time to come the importation of colors will practically cease. Dealers have attempted to sell the floating stock in China and other Eastern countries, but this measure has failed apparently. A prominent importer says that prices in China have dropped lower than in Japan. At the prices quoted by Japanese exporters it will be difficult to find buyers.

As another emergency measure, the dealers in Osaka are trying to organize a syndicate of color and dye merchants. In the opinion of the promoters of the project, the body will be useful at least in preventing further declines. If the syndicate guarantees loans, color merchants may secure money from bankers and thus hold their cargoes until the weaving industry revives. Tokyo color merchants have not yet been asked to join the proposed syndicate and they are doubtful of its success.

Prices have fallen substantially since last report. Artificial indigo from Switzerland is quoted now at 1,050 yen per barrel, but it is stated, actual business can be put through at lower prices. Aniline salt is offered at 65 yen per barrel. Direct black, 300 per cent, is offered at 6 yen per kin, which is a decline of 1 yen as compared with the beginning of this month. Acid black is offered at 5.50 yen per kin. Mixed red is quoted at 3.50 yen per kin, which is a decline of 50 sen as compared with the beginning of this month. Bismarck brown is offered at 5.50 yen per kin, which is also a decline of 50 sen as compared with June.

Prices of Acids and Soda

The chemical market is still unsettled and weak, realizations continuing. A few strong holders have attempted to maintain prices but these continue to de-

cline. Acids, which have been weakened by the sharp decline in raw material, are much lower. Sulfuric acid, 65 per cent, has reached 16 yen per 200 pounds, a further decline of 2 yen. Its recovery is believed to be impossible as long as the sulfate of ammonia market fails to improve. Nitric acid, which was held at 19 yen per 100 pounds, is obtainable at somewhat lower prices. Muriatic acid has declined to 11 yen per 112 pounds. Acetic acid, glacial, has declined rather sharply since last week. The present price for 96 per cent is 43 sen per pound; for 48 per cent, 21 sen per pound.

Sodas are maintained well for the present. Caustic soda is still quoted at 9 yen and soda ash at 5.80 yen to 6.50 yen per 100 pounds. But these quotations fail to rule in the market, as weak holders will sell at lower prices. Bichromate of soda is also kept up to the level of 47 yen per 100 pounds, but the market stands very weak, business being possible at lower prices. Mercury has been rapidly falling for some time on plentifulness of supply and the decline in silver. It is still weak, but for the present remains stationary at 250 yen per picul (one picul 133½ lb.). Sulfate of copper is for the present held up to the level of 25 yen per picul, but the market is anything but stable.

Depression In Fertilizers

The fertilizer market is still depressed and prices continue to fall away. The Japanese Artificial Fertilizer Manufacturer's Association has obtained no answer to its petition to the Government, the market remaining under the oppression of uncertainty. The arrival of the new season's fish guano is increasing rapidly with the conclusion of the fishing season in the North. The stock in warehouses is already more than normal. In spite of holders endeavors to arrest its decline, it is sliding steadily downward.

Bean cakes are also coming down rapidly, as the visible stock in the market is steadily increasing while farmers are deferring their buying. Sulfate of ammonia has been sold at sacrifice prices abroad by holders as a corrective measure. It is stated by a prominent man in the line that the total amount of sulfate of ammonia thus sold abroad has reached a big figure, but the decline in bean cake and fish guano has offset the stimulating influence of dumping. It is quoted at 250 yen per ton. Manufacturers are curtailing production. Chilean saltpetre is weak; also bone meal. Chilean saltpetre is quoted at 130 yen per ton nominally. The best grade bone meal is quoted at 140 yen per ton.

Metal Prices Dropping

Tin, lead and other miscellaneous metals continue to drop. Some of them are already 15 per cent below the quotations at the place of origin. The industries which consume these metals are all hit hard by the present crisis and their consumption is quite restricted. In the trade they do not change hands briskly, as bankers refuse to help the line with easy credit.

Tin was much below the quotation at Singapore at the end of last week, but it could not stand still. Now it is much lower, down to 172 yen per picul. Weak holders are willing to part with their cargo at much lower prices. Australian lead is offered at 23.50 yen per picul. Spelter has fallen away more than 1 yen since last week and is now far below its production cost, but few buyers are attracted by this seemingly good bait. Business is very slack. It is feared that the price will be much lower than at present, 23.50 yen per picul.

Japanese antimony smelters stopped their operations some months ago and their products are not much in evidence in the market. Holders are trying to keep up the price of this metal, but their efforts are unsuccessful.

The starch trade is completely lifeless. The price at Kobe and Yokohama stands now below the level of 7 yen and at Odaru starch can be obtained at 5.70 yen per 100 pounds. The export of starch to London has been reported since the beginning of June, but all shipments have been made on consignment by holders in the hope of thus reducing the cargo on hand. Now that this movement is pretty well finished, the export business is once more inactive. An export firm here has just received a cable advice from London that the Netherlands Government has proclaimed a ban on the export of starch. According to a prominent exporter here, the trade is cheerful on the score of this cable, because it will cause London to turn once more to Japan for its needs. But for the present no change has been worked in the market by the news.

In the domestic market business is almost suspended, buyers deferring their requirements, apparently, in anticipation of a worse situation. At some weaving centres mills are reported to have resumed operations, but their needs are not very substantial. The attempt of producers to hold the price above production cost has been abandoned. At Odaru the best grade starch is quoted at 5.70 yen per 100 pounds spot. Forwards are offered even at somewhat lower prices, 5.65 yen per 100 pounds being Odaru's future price. At Yokohama spot cargo is quoted at 6.20 yen per 100 pounds, and forwards at 6.10 yen. Spot cargo is quoted f. o. b. Kobe at 6.35 yen per 100 lbs.; forwards are offered at 6.20 yen.

The paint and naval store market is a little more cheerful and is likely to see a better turn soon, but for the present it is saddled with cargo and the price continues to decline. The rainy season in the early summer is as usual a dead season in the paint market, but this part of the year will pass soon. Men in the trade are a little more cheerful now, placing much hope in the forthcoming buying season. They hold their cargoes in spite of bankers refusal to render assistance.

The market has failed to hold up boiled oil prices, and perilla, linseed, and China wood oil have slumped badly since last week. Their ruling prices are 2 yen or 3 yen below last quotations. The extra best is quoted at 23 yen per 5 gallons, which figure is a decline of 2 yen from last week.

Varnishes are overstocked. Copal varnishes are well maintained on the high cost of raw materials, but they are only fairly traded in. Gold size is also maintained well for the same reason.

Turpentine, which had been abnormally boosted by the paucity of arrivals, is now falling to its normal level. American turpentine, which was covered by Japanese naval store men in the earlier part of this year, is now arriving steadily, threatening to overstock the market. The Pine Tree Brand from the United States is quoted at 60 yen per case, which is a decline of 2 yen as compared with the beginning of June. The best grade Japanese turpentine is quoted at 42 yen per case, 3 yen less than at the beginning of this month.

According to the monthly report on general business conditions in the St. Louis Federal Reserve District, all the drug and chemical lines show improvement. Increases of from 15 to 40 per cent over the same month last year are announced and, as compared with the preceding month this year, sales vary from a decrease of 2 per cent to a gain of 2½ per cent. Prices are in the main steady with some advances and no declines recorded. Collections are good to excellent. Certain goods are still scarce, but, generally, supplies of both finished and semi-finished materials are arriving at closer parity with demand.

SAFETY RECORD AT DU PONT ACID WORKS

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Word has been received at the headquarters of the National Safety Council, Chicago, regarding the establishment of a remarkable accident prevention record by the Du Pont Works' Acid Area at Du Pont, State of Washington. Twenty men employed in that department worked 700 days, almost two years, in one of the most hazardous departments of an extra hazardous industry—the manufacture of explosive acids—without losing a day's working time through accidental injury of any one of their number. It is doubtful that any acid manufacturing area has ever made a better record than two years lacking thirty days without a single lost-time accident. Almost as striking as the record itself is the fact that prior to the campaign during which this record was made, this particular department had never made any special efforts for the prevention of accidents beyond observing the ordinary precautions of the industry. The Du Pont Works at Du Pont, Washington, is one of the largest high explosives plants of the Du Pont Company. The acid area produces nitric and sulfuric acids for use in the manufacture of explosives. The only incentives offered in the safety-first campaign among the various plants of the Du Pont Company were bronze and silver watch fobs depending upon the record made.

PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Legation of Panama, through Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, Charge d'Affaires, announces that on Jan. 1, 1921, there will be opened, under the special patronage and co-operation of the Government of Panama, the Pan American College of Commerce, which will be a "Plattsburg" training camp of Pan American trade in two complete six-month courses each year, on every phase of Pan American commercial and economic relationship. The members of the school will come from the chambers of commerce, commercial organizations, foreign trade firms and educational institutions of the commercial centers of both continents, and they will have at their disposal the practical facilities and unequalled sources of knowledge provided by the Panama Canal, its administration, its operation and its bearing on every phase of international commerce.

The inventory of the estate of E. H. Larkin, president of the National Ammonia Co., filed in the Probate Court at St. Louis, lists his estate at \$909,692. After payment of bequests to several nieces and nephews the bulk of his estate goes to charities, the St. Louis Children's Hospital receiving \$100,000 and the David Rankin School receiving the remainder of the estate after the bequests have been paid. In addition to several pieces of property, the inventory shows that he owned stock in the National Ammonia Co., listed at \$372,000; stock in the Laclede Gas Light Co. with a par value of \$54,000; American Telephone and Telegraph Co. \$54,000 and Certain-Teed Products Co., \$20,000. Bonds owned by him were listed at \$288,100 of which there are \$54,500 worth of Liberty bonds.

Improvement in the transportation situation in the Middle West has enabled the banks in the agricultural centres to reduce a large part of their "frozen credits," according to a statement made by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

OPEN SHOP UPHELD BY COMMERCIAL BODIES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington D. C., Aug. 2.—The commercial bodies of the country composing the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have adopted by an overwhelming vote a platform of principles relating to industry and labor. Among the principles are the following:

"The right of open-shop operation—that is, the right of employer and employee to enter into and determine the conditions of employment relations with each other—is an essential part of individual right of contract possessed by each of the parties. Vote—in favor, 1,665; opposed, 4.

"When, in the establishment or adjustment of employment relations, the employer and his employees do not deal individually, but by mutual consent such dealing is conducted by either party through representatives, it is proper for the other party to ask that these representatives shall not be chosen or controlled by, or in such dealing in any degree represent, any outside group or interest in the questions at issue. Vote—In favor, 1,568; opposed, 54.

"The State is sovereign and cannot tolerate a divided allegiance on the part of its servants. While the right of Government employees, national, State or municipal, to be heard and to secure consideration and just treatment, must be amply safeguarded, the community welfare demands that no combination to prevent or impair the operation of Government or of any Government function shall be permitted. Vote—In favor, 1,663; opposed, 4.

"In public service activities the public interest and well-being must be the paramount and controlling consideration. The power of regulation and protection exercised by the State over the corporation should properly extend to the employees in so far as may be necessary to assure the adequate, continuous and unimpaired operation of public utility service. Vote—In favor, 1,649; opposed, 18.

The British firm of Lever Brothers, Ltd., has secured control of the three largest coconut oil companies in the Philippines, which have been consolidated into the Philippine Refining Corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Lord Leverhulme, chairman of the board of directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., of England, becomes chairman of the board of the Philippine Refining Corporation.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that the prohibition in Treasury decision 3041 against personal solicitation by salesmen of orders for intoxicating liquors does not apply to U. S. P. elixirs and tinctures, although these pharmaceuticals are classed as intoxicating liquors under the regulations for the enforcement of the Volstead act.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued orders prohibiting more than one reconsignment of coal when loaded in cars and imposing a charge of from \$2 to \$5 per car for making even the single reconsignment.

Smith, Cattenach & Co., New York, have brought suit in the Supreme Court for \$22,000 against Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., for failure to deliver 50 cases of Japanese refined camphor.

The Alexander Seidler Co., Newark, N. J., has purchased the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works of that city and will alter the buildings for a paint and chemical plant.

NATIONAL ANILINE NOT IN CHEMICAL MERGER IS REPORT IN WALL STREET

Officials Decline to Issue Statement But Directors are Said to Be Satisfied to Stay Outside the Consolidation—General Chemical, The Barrett Co., and Semet-Solvay In Agreement

It was rumored in Wall Street, this week, that the National Aniline and Chemical Co. had finally decided not to enter the proposed merger of chemical and dye companies which has been hanging fire for some time. Whether the question of price at which the stock would be exchanged for shares in the consolidated company or other considerations entered into the decision could not be learned. Inquiry at the offices of the company failed to bring any explanation or statement concerning the situation. An official of the company intimated that the directors were better satisfied to remain outside the consolidation for the present, at least.

The companies now reported as forming the new merger are The Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York; the General Chemical Company, 25 Broad street, New York; and the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y. The president of Semet-Solvay is H. F. Handy; secretary R. K. Pierce; treasurer, M. D. Whitford.

The chairman of the board of the General Chemical Co. is Dr. William H. Nichols; president, W. H. Nichols, Jr.; vice presidents, Chas. Robinson Smith, Everett B. Bragg, A. W. Hawkes, and Nelson A. Howard; secretary, James L. Morgan; treasurer, Lancaster Morgan. The general counsel of the company is Sanford H. Steele. The company has branch offices in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Easton, Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and San Francisco.

There are 29 plants and stations located at Baltimore, Md.; Bay Point, Cal.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Barnet, British Columbia; Buffalo, N. Y.; Calumet, Ill.; Camden, N. J.; Capelton, P. Q., Canada; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; Denver, Col.; Passaic, N. J.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Easton, Pa.; Edgewater, N. J.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Laurel Hill, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Montreal, Canada; Newell, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Pulaski, Va.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sulphide, Ont., Canada; Syracuse, N. Y.; and Toronto, Canada.

The General Chemical Company produces sulfuric acid, fuming sulfuric, muriatic, nitric, mixed, acetic, hydrofluoric, battery and phosphoric acids and battery solutions.

In sodas the company specializes in sulfate, bisulfate, liquid bisulfite, sulfide crystals and concentrated, phosphates, silicate, salt cake, Glauber's salt, and nitre cake. The company also makes alums, sulfate of alumina, epsom salt and ammonia. Another line is Ryzon baking powder and effervescent phosphate of soda, and insecticides.

The Barrett Company's products include roofing materials; tarvia for roads and pavements; creosote oil for treating wood; coal-tar pitch; flotation oils; lamp black, and acid-resisting paint. For dyestuff manufacturers the company produces benzene and toluene, naphthalene, phenol, anthracene, carbazole and alpha-naphthalene. For use in the manufacture of fine chemicals, the company produces carbolic acid, cresylic acid and resorcin. The company also specializes in insecticides and disinfectants; and are sales agents for by-product coke oven products, such as sulfate of ammonia, solvent naphthas, and xylene.

The officers of The Barrett Company are Eversley Childs, chairman of the board; William Hamlin Childs, president; T. M. Rianhard, vice president and general

manager; W. N. McIlravy, vice president; John C. Runkle, vice president; Ray P. Perry, vice president; E. J. Steer, secretary and treasurer. Clark McKercher is general counsel.

The manufacturing plants of The Barrett Company are located at Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Duluth, East St. Louis, Edgewater, N. J., Elizabeth, N. J., Frankford, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Latrobe, Pa., Lebanon, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., New Orleans, Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Shadyside, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., Toledo, Washington, Youngstown, O.

The Somet-Solvay Company was formed in 1892 and built the first by-product coke ovens in this country. The purpose in forming the company was to furnish ammonia for the Solvay Process Company, who manufacture soda by the Solvay process. The growth of the company since its founding has been rapid and it now owns and operates sixteen coal mines in the Kentucky and West Virginia coal fields. It was the pioneer in the manufacture of the distillation products of coal, and now lists some thirty materials of its manufacture. The list follows:

Crude Ammonia Liquor	Benzyl Chloride
Aqua Ammonia	Benzaldehyde
Ammonium Sulfate	Sodium Benzoate
Ammonium Chloride	Benzyl Benzoate
Ammonium Bicarbonate	Sodium Ferrocyanide (Yellow Prussiate)
Ammonium Nitrate	Coke (Various Grades)
Crude Tar	Carbolic Acid
Naphthalene	Salicylic Acid
Protective Paints for Iron & Steel and for concrete	Acetyl-salicylic Acid
Benzene Pure and 90%	Sodium Salicylate
Crude Light Oil	Picric Acid
Motor Benzene	Caustic Potash
Pure Toluene	Sulfur Chloride
Solvent Naphtha	Chlorine

The interests of the Solvay Process Company and the Somet Solvay Company have always been very closely connected. The Solvay Process Company manufactures various grades of soda, paper filler, calcium chloride, powdered limestone and salt.

DEMOCRATS WOULD DEFEAT MOSES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, who wrote to a constituent during President Wilson's illness that the President was suffering from brain lesion, has been marked for defeat at the coming election by Wilson men in the Democratic National Committee. It is recalled that Senator Moses was very bitter in his remarks about the Administration while Southern manager for Gen. Leonard Wood when Gen. Wood was striving to gain the Republican nomination for President. Interest in the coming fight in New Hampshire is keen in Washington because of Senator Moses' opposition to the Longworth bill, especially the dye license features which were urged by the Chemical Foundation and American Dyes Institute.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut will also meet strongly organized opposition by the Democrats who hope to defeat him, also, and gain seats in Ohio, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah, Missouri, Illinois, and New York, sufficient to overcome the Republican majority in the Senate.

Business Brevities

A fire which caused a loss of about \$30,000 occurred in the factory of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works at 537 Brannan street, San Francisco, on July 15. Sydney L. Plant is head of the concern.

The British Society of Chemical Industry has elected Prof. Sir W. G. Pope president to succeed John Gray. The council is composed of Dr. T. Howard Butler, W. H. Coleman, F. H. Carr, and Dr. F. C. Garrett.

Importers of camphor in New York were interested in a cablegram from Tokyo concerning a revolt of natives in Formosa. A strong force of aborigines is said to have risen against the Japanese, and may seriously interfere with the camphor industry.

The South Texas cottonseed oil mills have lowered the price of cottonseed to \$20 to \$25 a ton. Last year the farmers received \$80 to \$85 a ton.

James T. Newton has tendered his resignation to the President as Commissioner of Patents, effective July 19. Commissioner Newton has been in the government service for thirty years and has expressed great reluctance in leaving the service which he is forced to do on account of the inadequacy of the salary.

Fire on July 20 in the building occupied by the W. H. Crawford Company, manufacturers of spices, at 210 and 212 West Lombard street, Baltimore, caused a loss in spices, teas and extracts of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

The Provincial chemical fertilizer plant at East St. John, N. B., was destroyed by fire on July 20, entailing a loss of \$100,000 partly covered by insurance. The plant was built by R. D. Patterson, the present owner, in 1891.

U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a metallurgical chemist at \$6.88 per day, and assistant metallurgical chemist at \$5.12 per day. An assistant in the assay laboratory of the Mint at \$1.200 per year is also wanted.

The Texas Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., is to erect a second unit to its sulphuric acid plant.

The Chesapeake Plant and Animal Food Co., with offices at 1207 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, has been incorporated to manufacture fertilizers, and cattle feeds. The incorporators are William W. Woolston, J. George Harr and James Clarke Murphy. The capital stock consists of 500 shares of no par value.

The International Aluminum Co., of Detroit, Mich., has purchased five sulphuric acid units, including two nitric acid and two acid-recovery units at Nitro, W. Va.

The construction programme of the War Department for the current fiscal year includes over \$1,000,000 for work at the Mussel Shoals nitrate plant. This work is understood to be along the lines brought out in the investigation of the Alabama plant by the special House Committee on War Expenditures.

Alder Island, one of the smaller islands of the Queen Charlotte group is practically one large deposit of metallic arsenic. Two or three claims have been staked covering the entire island, and samples taken indiscriminately give returns running from 18 per cent to 24 per cent arsenic, while the locator states it is possible to obtain specimens of almost pure mineral.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	12	H'k Electro.	65	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro., pf.	70	75
Air Reduction.	44	45	*Int. Agricult.	22	23
*Am. Ag., Ch.	80	82	*Int. Agricult., pf.	81	84
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	85	87	*Int. Nickel.	17	18
Am. Chiclé.	40	41	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	81
Am. Chiclé, pf.	63	64	*Int. Salt.	60	61
Am. Cot. Oil.	41	42	K. Solvay.	80	110
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	80	81	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merck & Co., pf.	86	93
Am. Cyan., pf.	87	90	Merrimac.	79	81
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Mutual Co.	53	56
Am. Glue.	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*Nat. A. & C.	78	79
*Am. Linseed.	74	75	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	87	89
*Am. Linseed, pf.	88	91	*National Lead.	76	77
*Am. Malt.	32	36	National Lead, pf.	102	103
Amer. Zinc.	12	13	N. J. Zinc.	190	195
Amer. Zinc, pf.	45	46	Nlag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder.	160	170	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf.	78	82	Penn. Salt.	75	76
*Barrett Co.	137	138	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf.	103	109	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	6	7	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth-Jnd.	33	35	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	97	97	Royal Baking Po.	120	125
Carborundum.	136	136 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	80	82
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	47	53	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc. ....	..	180
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Stand. Ch.	100	100
*Corn Products.	96	104	Swan & Finch.	65	90
*Corn Products, pf.	101	104	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	10
Davison Chem.	39	40	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	230	235	Union Carbide.	65	66
Dow Ch., pf.	103	108	Union Sulphur. ....	..	..
Du Pont.	265	272	*Un. Drug.	115	135
Du Pont, deb., pf.	78	80	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	45	46
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	22	23	*Un. Dyewood.	56	60
Freeport, Tex., Sul, pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem.	168	173	U. S. Gypsum.	60	61
*Gen. Chem., pf.	90	94	*U. S. Indus. Al.	90	91
Grasselli.	162	175	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	98
Hercules, Powder.	215	222	*Va.-Car. Ch.	68	69
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	107
Heyden Chem.	5	6	*V. Vivaudou.	16	17

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Chemical Products, Ltd., of Canada, is offering through Graham, Sanson & Co., Toronto, the 8 per cent preference shares of the company with one share of common stock with each share of preferred. Besides leading Canadian business men and chemists its directorate includes W. H. Van Winckel, former Sales Manager Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and late vice-president Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Ltd., New York City, and J. C. Graves, vice-president and general manager Saginaw Chemical Co., and formerly superintendent Dow Chemical Co.

Judge Knox of the U. S. District Court has appointed Morgan M. Mann receiver for Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., importers and exporters of general merchandise, at 17 Thompson st. in \$25,000 bond in an equity suit brought by the Continental Credit Corp., a creditor for \$5,891 on trade acceptance on Robert Gilchrist & Co., Inc. It is stated that the liabilities are about \$375,000 of which \$100,000 is secured and that assets are upwards of \$500,000, certain parts of which are said pledged for \$100,000. Frank B. Sliger is president of Laidlaw, Kelley & Co.

The William Wrigley Jr. Co., Chicago, has authorized the sale of new common stock at par, which is \$25 a share, in the ratio of one new share for each ten shares held on Aug. 10. The Wrigley Co. has an authorized common stock capitalization of 600,000 shares, of which 450,000 shares now are outstanding and which will be increased to 495,000 shares through the present offerings.

The entire issue of 25,000 shares of the American Chiclé Company, offered at \$40 a share, has been sold by Hornblower & Weeks, Low, Dixon & Co. and White Weld & Co. The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the company's additional working capital and to pay for its new factory erected in Long Island City.

CONDITION OF TRADE

High interest and discount rates, and transportation difficulties have shortened industrial activity in many lines and caused the cancellation of much new business, says the Federal Reserve Board in its report for July. Within the past week, however, the general tone of the market has shown improvement, and business grown more confident as a result of improved crop conditions reported from all parts of the country.

Under the pressure of "tight money" extravagant buying and speculation are reported to have decreased. Transportation, the report says, continues to be one of the least satisfactory features of the general business situation. This is especially true of the New England district, where movement of coal and all kinds of commodities has been checked by the car shortage.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EARNINGS INCREASE

The report of the General Chemical for the six months ended June 30, 1920, shows a surplus after charges and Federal taxes amounting to \$3,146,472, which is equal after preferred dividends to \$13.40 a share earned on \$19,822,900 outstanding. In the year before \$8.01 was earned on \$16,619,200 common stock then outstanding.

Total profits for the half year increased to \$4,436,472, as compared with \$3,090,432 in the preceding year. After the payment of preferred and common dividends there was a balance of \$1,929,631 turned over to profit and loss surplus. In the first half of 1919 the balance was only \$663,415.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CO.'S EARNINGS

The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, 1920, shows a surplus after taxes and charges amounting to \$7,352,046. This is equal after preferred dividends to \$20.26 a share earned on the \$27,984,400 common stock outstanding as compared with \$18.08 a share in the preceding year.

After deductions for repairs and maintenance, reserves for doubtful debts and for cash discounts on accounts not settled, net earnings for the year were \$9,251,745, as compared with \$8,993,334 in the year before. The profit and loss surplus at the close of the year amounted to \$27,434,857. In 1919 it was \$24,109,233.

EARNINGS OF HERCULES POWDER LARGER

The report of the Hercules Powder Company for six months ended with June 30, 1920, shows a surplus, after Federal taxes and charges, amounting to \$1,265,285. This was equal, after preference dividends, to \$15.03 a share earned on the \$7,150,000 common stock, compared with \$4.21 a share on the stock in the first six months of 1919.

The National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10, and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred payable Sept. 15 to shareholders of record Aug. 10.

The International Salt Co. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30 earnings after deducting all expenses, except Federal taxes, of \$532,694; less fixed charges and sinking fund \$98,375; net earnings \$434,318.

The Semet-Solvay Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common shares, payable Aug. 20 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 246

PRICES FIRM OWING TO SCARCITY

Manufacturers Offering Contracts on Some Materials Over Next Year—Fuel and Freight Situation Still Hampers Active Buying—Few Price Changes This Week

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Aluminum Sulfate, 1c lb.
Declined
Paris Green, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$14	\$14	\$15½	\$14
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.00	22.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	5.75	5.75	6.00	2.00
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.00
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.26
Salt peter, gran.....lb.	.15	.15	.14	.13½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	3.50	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	6.50	3.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.34	.34	.44	.24
Average	5.140	5.140	5.254	3.897

No change in the general position of the heavy chemical market has been noted during the week. Reports from some sources are to the effect that a noticeable improvement in business has occurred while others find conditions dull. The tone of the market seems firm especially on account of the lowness of stocks on the spot and the continued uncertainty of the freight situation. Manufacturers are offering contracts on some materials over next year but for the present are finding operation difficult on account of the fuel and freight situations.

Changes in price during the week have been few and of little importance. Aluminum sulfate has continued tight and has been held somewhat higher. Paris green is lower. Next year contracts on bichromate of soda have been advanced with offerings of potash bichromate at a firm figure. Caustic potash is uncertain with offers of imported material lower and with domestic producers holding firm on shortness of supplies. Bleach has been heard over a wide range during the week and soda ash and caustic have remained unchanged. Copperas is in slightly better supply.

Acid, Acetic—Pressure in second hands continues to hold glacial acetic in a weak position with quotations ranging from a low of 14c per pound in second hands to 16c@16½c per pound in producers' hands. The weaker grades are continuing steady at producers' prices as recently quoted but with little new business being done and with some consumers trying to realize on contracts they are unable to take up.

Acid, Mixed—The mixed acid market continues strong at recently prevailing prices with little selling pressure noted in spite of the slowness of the principal consuming markets. Quotations remain at 12c per unit of nitric and 1¼c@1½c per unit of sulfuric. The continued strength and the prospect of higher nitrate of soda have aided in holding prices firm.

Acid, Muriatic—Little change is noted in the muriatic market with producers fairly well sold up and with consumers showing only routine interest. Stocks at works are good but the freight and car situation continues to prevent free movement. Prices remain at the

same level on the basis of \$3.25@3.50 per hundred for 20-degree acid.

Acid, Sulfuric—Offers below the producers' figures have not been heard during the week. New business has not been coming in in any considerable volume and it is doubtful if producers would be able to handle any great amount if it were offered. Prices are held firmly at the recently prevailing levels with 66-degree acid offered at \$22.00@23.00 per ton and a few lots on contract offered as low as \$21.00 per ton for delivery over a period. Offers of the 60-degree strength at the quoted price of \$14.00@16.00 per ton are in slightly better volume than last week. Oleum (20%) is quoted at \$25.00@27.00 per ton.

Aluminum Sulfate—Buying interest continues keen in the face of a continued shortage of supplies. Holders are unwilling to part with such lots as they have at less than \$6.00 per hundred for the iron free sulfate and \$5.50 per hundred for the commercial. Domestic demand as well as export continues strong and rumors have been heard of sales as high as 7c per pound for the iron free. Producers are able to offer only limited amounts as far ahead as October.

Ammonia Water—No change has occurred in the ammonia market in some weeks and prices remain firm in producers' hands. Interest from consumers is limited and some factors look for lower prices following the weakness of ammonium sulfate. The price basis as quoted by manufacturers is 8¾c @10¾c per pound for the 26-degree material with a few odd lots in second hands held higher for spot delivery.

Ammonium Sulfate—The market continues easy with stocks fair and offers of resale lots from Japan still heard. Prices remain at the same levels as last week but are subject to decided shading. Quotations are given as \$5.75@6.10 per hundred according to packing and quantity.

Bleaching Powder—Bleach continues nominal with stocks for spot delivery hard to find. Such business as has been done during the week has been of a desultory character and has not involved large quantities. Producers are still unable to offer spot or prompt shipment goods and are well behind on their contract business. Prices at works are quoted at the nominal level of \$5.75 per hundred with such lots as are to be had on the spot going above \$6.00 per hundred.

Carbon Bisulfide—Prices continue strong at the former level of 8c@11c per pound according to delivery and quantity. Stocks are light but seem sufficient for present needs. Sales on contract as low as 7½c per pound have been made.

Copperas—Slightly better stocks on the spot are to be had at around 3c per pound with prompt delivery as low as 2¾c per pound. Quotations from producers f. o. b. works are given as \$2.20 per hundred. The keen demand of the past few weeks seems to be subsiding and conditions are rapidly becoming easier.

Paris Green—Producers have reduced their price on Paris green to 32c@33c per pound. Demand has been slow.

Potash, Caustic—Domestic producers continue to name 28c@30c per pound for the 88-92 per cent material. Sales have been made however as low as 26c per pound during the week. Imported caustic has been

held firmly around 30c@33c per pound with supplies fair only. The 70-75 per cent solid caustic is offered at 23c@24c per pound. Producers are well sold up but are finding demand somewhat slower.

Potassium Bichromate—Spot sales have been made during the week as high as 38c per pound for limited quantity. The level of the market seems slightly lower than this figure however and is given as 34c@36c per pound. Contracts over 1921 are being made at 22c@25c per pound according to quantity on a firm basis.

Soda Caustic—The caustic situation continues tight although it is slightly easier than it has been. Producers are still unable to offer prompt but are quoting \$5.60@6.00 per hundred for shipment f. o. b. works. Spot caustic is to be had around \$6.15@6.25 per hundred.

Sodium Bichromate—Contracts on bichromate over 1921 were offered early in the week as low as 10c@10½c per pound but later offers were raised to 14½c@15c per pound. Spot prices are around 24c@25c per pound.

Sodium Cyanide—Stocks continue low with second hands able to demand a decided premium over the producers' price of 27c@29c per pound. A price as high as 35c per pound has been heard on spot cyanide. Imported material is offered at 29c@30c per pound for prompt shipment from abroad.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NEW JERSEY ZINC

The quarterly report of the New Jersey Zinc Company for the three months ended June 30, 1920, shows net income, after Federal taxes and charges of \$2,756,577. This was equal to \$6.56 a share on the \$42,000,000 capital stock outstanding, compared with \$7.50 a share in the first 1920 quarter. In the corresponding period last year \$4.26 a share was earned. Total income for the quarter was \$3,341,577, compared with \$1,971,337 in 1919. After payment of interest, taxes, other charges and dividends there was a surplus of \$1,076,577, compared with a surplus in the corresponding 1919 quarter of \$91,337.

NEW SUITS BY MATHIESON ALKALI

The Mathieson Alkali Works has filed two actions in the New York County Clerk's office against Edward E. Arnold, president of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Only the summons and affidavit of the process server are on file. The Mathieson Alkali has also replied to the allegations in the counterclaim filed by Arnold, Hoffman & Co. The Mathieson company denies that Arnold, Hoffman & Co. are entitled to any damages because of the cancellation of sales contracts, and charges violation of trust.

The potash production in the United States in 1919 amounted to 110,309 short tons of crude salts, valued at \$7,889,440, according to the Geological Survey. During the first quarter of 1920 about 42,000 short tons of crude salts were produced. In 1918 the production was 207,686 tons of crude salts.

Formal application has been made to list the stock of the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore on the New York Stock Exchange, and it is expected that the necessary permission will be granted in the ordinary course of events.

The By-Products Coke Co. announces a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock payable Aug. 20 on stock of record Aug. 5.

New Incorporations

The Pennsylvania Potash and Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$350,000. William F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberle, S. L. Mackey, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Pennsylvania Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$280,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Ove C. Ege, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Druggists. G. W. Wylie, L. B. Donahue, R. K. McGonigal, 27 William st., New York.

Oila Specialty Co., Bronx, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals. J. and R. Broeck, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church st., New York.

M. Ames Chemical Works, Glens Falls, N. Y., capital \$100,000. L. A. Baldwin, W. H. and C. B. Barber, Glens Falls.

American Medical Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. H. D. Smyth, F. T. Hendl, F. J. MacRae, 55 William st., New York.

Combination Phosphate Mines, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. A. J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips, D. D. Wharton, Dover.

Wilson Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. F. H. Butchorn, E. S. Hawley; J. L. Watson, 135 West 83rd street, New York.

Naricar Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals and drugs. E. Carta, M. Clinto, E. Rocco, 1525 Bath ave., Brooklyn.

Montana Sugar Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,000,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, S. L. Mackey, local Wilmington incorporators.

American Drug Stores, Dover, Del., capital \$25,000,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local Wilmington incorporators representing a trust company.

Douglas Stock Remedy Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. John T. Douglas, Walter B. Douglas, D. M. R. Douglas, Kansas City, Mo.

American Cereal Sugar Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. Roland P. Levak, New York; George F. Orr, Brooklyn; William F. H. Armstrong, Brewster, N. Y.

Biscayne Chemical Co., Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$50,000. E. L. Carter, president; R. L. Eubanks, secretary-treasurer.

Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co., Lexington, Ky., capital \$70,000. H. M. McCarthy.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. William Lazaroff, Frieda Lazaroff, Boris Pertz, Newark.

Chemical Research Co. of America, Dover, Del., capital \$3,500,000. William F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberle, S. L. Mackey, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Harris Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$5,000. R. Bennett, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, W. J. Ryan, 14 Wall st., New York.

Capital Increases—Coffin-Redington Co., Manhattan, from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

Designations—R. M. Chemical Corporation, capital \$1,000,000. Representative F. A. Imandt, 12 East 46th st., New York.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 238-240

BUSINESS DULL ON SLOW DEMAND

Little Anticipation for Future Requirements—Menthol Recovers Additional Ground—Makers Reduce Bromides—Prices Still Under Selling Pressure

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
*Acid Citric, 1c lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, \$1@2.50 gr.	Menthol, 50c lb.
Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.	
Declined	
Acetanilid, 5c lb.	*Hexamethylene, 25c lb.
*Resale, 2c lb.	Paris Green, 2c lb.
*Acetphenetidin, 5c lb.	*Saccharin, 25c lb.
Antimony, Ndl. Powd., 1c lb.	*Sugar Milk, 1c lb.
Acid Tartaric, Cryst., 1c lb.	Thymol, 50c lb.
Bromides, 20c lb.	
Castor Oil, 1/4c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$65	\$70	\$75	\$35
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.81	.80	.85	1.10
Calomel, American	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.67
Camphor, Jap., ref.	1.20	1.20	1.30	2.85
Caffeine Alkaloid	8.00	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol	6.25	5.75	5.50	7.50
Morphine Sulfate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.95	.95	.95	.55
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.80	.80	.82	.88
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.45
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.84	2.81	2.81	3.08

Nothing out of the ordinary run of routine happenings has been reported among the medicinal chemicals this week. Demand is still slow while business is confined with few exceptions, to the satisfaction of immediate needs. Consumers naturally are refusing to anticipate for future requirements as long as the general tendency of prices continues downward. The financial position of many importers and resale dealers continues to bring their holdings under varying degrees of selling pressure. Foreign trade appears to be booming somewhat, both import and export showing in a far more favorable position of late. The aggregate business for July, according to several manufacturers revealed a very gratifying total, considerably in excess of what had been expected.

Manufacturers reduced the bromides sharply late last week owing to the growing competition which the imported products have been offering. Menthol attracted considerable attention by tightening up and recovering notably during the week. Small bottles of hydrogen peroxide have been advanced by manufacturers. Lycopodium is acutely scarce and higher. Acetanilid has been reduced by makers and is weak. Thymol is down again. Citric appears a trifle firmer. Hexamethylene is lower.

Acetanilid—Owing to the lack of demand and continued weakness of acetanilid, manufacturers have reduced their prices to a basis of 65c a pound for the U. S. P. in 200 pound barrels. Resale material is also lower and quoted openly at 58c a pound which figure very likely might be shaded on firm business.

Acetphenetidin—There is very little demand for acetphenetidin at this time and resellers have cut prices in competition to move goods. The manufacturer is naming \$2.50 a pound for shipment from works while second hand goods can be had at \$2.40 on the spot.

Acid, Citric—So many conflicting tales regarding the position of citric are heard that it is well nigh impossible to form an opinion. Apparently citric is a trifle firmer which condition has been induced by a steady demand during the week. Although it is nearing the end of the heavy consuming season, most consumers are believed to be short on supplies and a good demand is therefore expected for the balance of the month. Orders as a whole, are small, being confined mostly to four or five kegs. Prices all the way from 81c up to 86c have been reported and it is doubtful if 80c can now be done for spot goods. American makers name 84c without change.

Acid, Tartaric—The price of tartaric crystals went down a cent this week as a result of the heavy holdings which are being forced on the market here for sale. Demand is routine and confined to small lots. Spot crystals, duty paid, can be bought as low as 73c although 75c a pound is being asked in some quarters. Powdered holds at 72c.

Alcohol—Reports indicate that there is a likelihood of an advance in the present price of U. S. P. ethyl alcohol owing to the present New York State tax of 30c per gallon which has been in effect since July 1. Distillers at present name \$5.10@\$5.25 per gallon without offer. Resellers are quoting \$6.50 to \$7.00 a gallon for spot and rolling U. S. P. goods. Denatured is easy and in little demand at 95c up to the producers' figure, \$1.10@\$1.13 per gallon according to denaturing. Wood is scarce without relief and prices are firm, resellers asking \$3.25 up.

Antimony—Needle powder is cheaper owing chiefly to a falling off in the demand. Spot goods are now quoted down to 11c a pound, possibly lower.

Antipyrine—At present, the rapid slide to lower levels appears to have stopped, temporarily at least. Holders apparently have agreed upon \$4.50 a pound as bottom for the time being. However, demand is very light and price cutting did not succeed in arousing a great deal of interest among buyers.

Bromides—American manufacturers did the expected when they cut their prices of bromides sharply late last week, bringing prices down near the level at which imported bromides have been selling. The reduction throughout the list was 20c a pound. Even at the lower levels, demand shows little signs of an active revival. The new basis names prices as follows: potassium bromide, crystals, 75c and granular or powdered, 70c a pound; sodium bromide, 65c; ammonium bromide, 70c; strontium bromide, 65c. Resale prices are approximately the same, perhaps subject to shading.

Caffeine—Manufacturers are short of both raw material and the finished alkaloid and now quote nominally at \$8.00 a pound. Resale lots are changing hands here at \$8.25@\$8.50 as to seller and quantity.

Camphor—The situation is about the same this week. Spot goods, in spite of the fact that some dealers are talking about \$1.40 and \$1.50, can be had at \$1.25 a pound in cases, duty paid. Demand is very light. The activity and recovery in menthol has been the cue to hitch camphor prices to those of menthol in the rise. Monday's cables named \$1.30 for shipment c. i. f. New York. American refiners quote on the same basis,

bulk gum in barrels held at \$1.40 with tablets up to \$1.49 a pound. Chinese crude is in small requirement although the price holds steady around 70c.

Castor Oil—The tendency continues downward owing to the extremely small demand from both industrial and medicinal consuming quarters. Crushers have reduced prices this week $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They now quote 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for AA and No. 1 and 18c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for crystal.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices are easy and demand light at the present time. Plenty of new crop oil is offered spot, near-by and for shipment. Newfoundland is still named at \$65.00 a barrel and the Norwegian at \$70.00.

Formaldehyde—Some holders are asking more than 50c and refusing to meet this figure. However, there are sellers who are willing to do this on the spot. Demand has become quite inactive. New contract deliveries are being made by manufacturers to old consumers at 40c a pound.

Hexamethylene—Resellers have reduced their prices and now quote \$2.75@3.00 a pound for spot goods. The freer position of formaldehyde and a lessened demand are responsible for the easier position of hexamethylene.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Manufacturers have advanced their quotations for small bottles of the U. S. P. solution. The 4 ounce size are up a dollar to \$9.25@9.50 per gross, the 8 ounce size are \$1.75 higher at \$14.25@14.50, the 12 ounce are up \$2.00 to \$19.50@19.75 and the 16 ounce up \$2.50 to \$23.25@23.50 per gross. Higher costs of bottles and filling are the chief reasons.

Lycopodium—Stocks continue to dwindle with little chance of an immediate replenishment from primary markets. Small spot lots are quoted at \$3.25 a pound and it is understood that \$3.50 is wanted in one quarter.

Menthol—Prices have recovered this week and holders of spot goods and Japanese shippers have stiffened their ideas, induced primarily by quite a fair show of consumer and speculative interest. The lowest open quotation heard this week was \$6.25 a pound for cases, duty paid, but it is believed that \$6.00 might be done on firm business. For shipment, \$7.25 c. i. f. was named in Monday's cables from Japan. However, unless the Japanese financial situation strengthens considerably this rebound is not likely to be maintained easily or move higher. At the same time, spot stocks are understood to be in the hands of strong holders, most of the weaker element having been bought in.

Mercury—Another cut in the price by selling agents would not be surprising in view of the present weakness of the market here. Demand is light and prices subject to reported widespread shading. Sellers are still naming \$88.00 per flask for spot goods.

Quinine—Large lots of Java quinine are still offering in this market and not finding a very ready sale at the present time. Although the demand is light, importers are apparently refusing to shade 80c per ounce and some are demanding 82c. American manufacturers are sold well ahead at the 90c figure, basis 100 ounce tins of sulfate.

Saccharin—Resellers are now 25c under the manufacturers' price in their offers for spot goods but this is not likely to induce buying when sugar can be had around 15c@16c. For both soluble and insoluble, \$3.25 is named in second hands and \$3.50 by manufacturers.

Thymol—There is a continued absence of demand for thymol and the price slides off steadily as a result. Holders are offering at \$11.50 a pound for spot goods now and better than this could likely be done on firm business.

CALLS SACCHARINE A CONDIMENT

Sir Jesse Boot, writing with reference to a Vienna telegram which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle," dealing with sugar and saccharine and their effect as dietetics, says:

Sugar and saccharine, while both exhibiting the property of sweetness, belong really to entirely different categories in dietetics. Sugar is, properly used, a valued foodstuff. Saccharine is not, in any sense of the word, a foodstuff; it is a condiment, comparable in its uses to pepper, mustard, etc.

For more than 30 years my firm has been selling saccharine. During the war at the urgent request of the Government, we started its manufacture on a large scale, and have since continued it. During all these years we have supplied many millions of people, and we are at present sending out millions of tablets weekly in addition to the saccharine manufactured for the home market and for export to all parts of the world.

Among the countless number of those who have used this article, we have never heard of one case of untoward results from its use. Used in the proper moderate quantity as a sweetener and not as a food, it is innocuous.

For a generation interested parties and Governments (precisely as was the case with cane sugar when it was first introduced) have sought to prove that saccharine is inimical to health; in no authentic case has this been done.

On the contrary a specially appointed commission of the highest experts in the U. S. A. whose food laws exceed in severity those of any other country, has declared that there is no justification for the allegation that in the quantities used saccharine is, in the slightest, injurious to health.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.'S NEW HOME

The Davis & Lawrence Co., manufacturing pharmacists, announce their removal to their new home, Bronx Boulevard and 238th street, New York City, near the Woodlawn station on the Harlem Division of the N. Y. Central Railroad. The new building, which is to serve as their home, is of steel and concrete construction, faced with Harvard brick. It is four stories high, with large steel windows which provide for unobstructed light on all sides. The building is more than 250 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and planned on the most approved lines to meet the company's growing business. Every facility has been provided in the arrangement of laboratories, manufacturing equipment and for the handling and shipment of stock.

Imports at San Francisco for the third week of July included the following: On the steamer West Himrod, from Manila and Hongkong, 30 barrels of lumbang oil, 455 bags of bone meal, 430 bales of cassia and 135 bales of cloves; on the steamer Eastern Soldier, from Dairen and Yokohama, 1,000 cases of peanut oil and 2,000 cases of coconut oil; on the steamer Ecuador, from the Orient, 578 tons of coconut oil; on the steamer Alliance, from Topolobampo and way ports, 442 sacks of gluestock, 198 packages of damiana and 380 bags of crude arsenic; on the steamer Nile, from Hongkong, 43 cases of peanut oil, 190 cases of gambier, 100 cases of gum damar, 200 barrels of cottonseed oil, and 1,000 cases of antimony regulus; on the steamer Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong and Yokohama, 375 barrels of shellac.

Fuel oil is being rushed to the steel plants at Gary, Ind., to prevent shutting down the mills. About 5,000 men have been thrown out of work, already, by the lack of coal.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 248-250

FEW CHANGES IN DYESTUFF PRICES

Trading at a Standstill Owing to Closing of Textile Mills, Lack of Transportation Facilities and the Coal Shortage—Aniline Salt, Xylene and Acid F are Higher—Aniline Oil Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Acid F (Monosulfonic), 10c lb.	Xylene, 10c gal.		
Aniline Salt, 2c lb.	Xylidine, 5c lb.		
Aniline Oil, 3c lb.		b-Naphthylamine, tech., 10c lb.	
Benzidine Base, 5c lb.		p-Toluidine, 10c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.18	.18	.18	.06
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.14
Xylene, 10 degree gal.	.45	.35	.35	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.34
Aniline Oil lb.	.30	.33	.33	.28
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.88	.88	.86	.45
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.30	1.30	1.50	.95
o-Toluidine lb.	.35	.35	.35	.30
Average	0.493	0.486	0.492	0.383

The general tone of the dye market has shown no change from the prevailing quietness of the past few weeks. The opening of a few of the textile mills is expected to improve the situation somewhat but so far very few have resumed operation. As a consequence business in both dyes and intermediates has been at a virtual standstill. Little hope is expressed of any marked improvement before the middle of September. With buyers uninterested and manufacturing costs still on the rise producers have been content to allow things to drag especially on account of the acuteness of the fuel shortage which is felt everywhere.

Such changes in prices as have been recorded are of little importance as business has been of too limited a character to make the market a definite one. Aniline salt is slightly higher. Aniline oil is weak and lower. Producers have advanced xylene and xylidine. Acid F is higher. Benzidine base, beta-naphthylamine and para-toluidine are to be had at concessions on the recent prices asked. Scarcities continue in naphthalene and beta-naphthol.

Coal Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Offers continue light with stocks of any size hard to locate. Producers are unable to quote. The nominal price for the 80-85 per cent grade is 75c @ \$1.00 per pound according to quality and quantity.

Benzene—The general situation continues tight with offers in second hands few and far between. Producers are able to offer odd lots at works in various parts of the country but cannot take on much new business. The general slowness of the market has prevented higher prices than those recently reached of 35c @ 40½c per gallon for pure benzene and 2c per gallon less for the 90 per cent material.

Naphthalene—Imports are arriving in fair quantity under War Trade Board licenses and are being absorbed as they arrive. The market shows no sign of easing off to a noticeable extent and factors in the situation are unwilling to hazard a guess at the future. The im-

mense growth of the demand has left manufacturers unable to cope successfully with the situation, and they are unwilling to make promises for future delivery. The duty paid cost of imported material is around 15c per pound with the spot market at a nominal level of 18c per pound.

Phenol—The export phenol market continues around 18½c @ 19½c per pound with government material offered to domestic consumers at the former levels or 12c @ 17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Light offers at outlying plants from producers are heard but these are of more or less an odd lot character. Supplies generally are tight with demand slow in all quarters. Prices remain unchanged at the former levels of 35c @ 40½c per gallon according to quantity.

Xylene—Producers have advanced their prices and are now quoting on three qualities of xylene, 2, 5, and 10 degree distillation ranges. The 10 degree range is quoted at 45c @ 50½c per gallon, 5 degree at 50c @ 55½c per gallon and 2 degree at 60c @ 65½c per gallon. Increased cost of producing the more uniform material is given as the reason for the advance. Demand has continued desultory with offers in fair quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—Offers are heard in good volume around \$6.00 per pound with sales taking place as low as \$5.75 per pound. Lack of demand has left the market weak.

Acid H—Slower demand has left the H acid market weak in spite of the shortage of supplies. Prices have remained at the former level although much weaker. Quotations are around \$2.25 @ \$2.50 per pound.

Acid, Monosulfonic F—The strength of naphthalene and beta-naphthylamine has forced quotations on acid F to \$3.65 @ \$3.75 per pound. Demand continues slow with holders firm in their ideas of price.

Aniline Oil—The aniline oil market is weak with demand at a virtual standstill and with sellers cutting prices for business. Quotations are heard as high as 35c per pound but the tendency to cut this figure in the face of firm business leaves it meaningless. Business during the week has been very limited in volume but has covered a wide range of prices. Some offers have been heard as low as 30c per pound drums inclusive with others holding out for as high as 33c per pound in returnable drums. A greater volume of business will be necessary before a definite figure can be set as representing the market.

Aniline Salt—Holders of salt on the spot have advanced their prices and are now quoting 42c @ 45c per pound. Business is not being done in any quantity and it is hardly probable that an actual buyer would have to pay more than 40c per pound.

Benzaldehyde—Producers continue to quote on a firm basis of 65c per pound for technical benzaldehyde in drums.

Benzidine Base—Slower business has forced prices to lower levels with paste offered at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 per pound and dry powdered at \$1.30 @ \$1.35 per pound.

Benzidine Sulfate—The easing of the market for base is reflected in a weakness in sulfate but prices continue on the same quoted level of \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Prices continue at the former nominal levels with sales taking place over the range of 85c@90c per pound with the greater part of the business taking place at 88c per pound. Some contracts have been made over the balance of the year and extending into next as low as 75c per pound.

Beta-naphthylamine—Holders are willing to shade their quoted prices a little more freely and offers are heard at \$1.90@\$2.00 per pound for the technical material. Business at this price has been slow.

Diethylaniline—In spite of rumors of lower prices no stocks could be located at less than \$1.65@\$1.75 per pound. Demand has been slow and the possibility of odd lots as low as \$1.50 per pound has been hinted at as coming from resale holders. The producers' price however remains fairly firm at the quoted level.

Dimethylaniline—Stocks continue hard to find for spot delivery with offers from Japan continuing at the former level of \$1.15 per pound c. i. f. for prompt shipment. The nominal level for spot goods is around \$1.30@\$1.50 per pound.

Diphenylamine—Little change has been noted in this material for some time with both demand and supplies continuing light. Nominal prices are quoted at 85c@90c per pound.

G Salt—Prices continue firm in the face of a slow demand at 90c@\$1.00 per pound.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Prices are around \$1.45 per pound with little business being done at any figure but with shading possible to a considerable extent.

Para-nitroaniline—No change has been noted in the prevailing weak market. Prices are quoted as \$1.30 per pound but sales have taken place well below this level for distressed lots in resellers' hands.

Para-phenylenediamine—Slow business has left the quotation of \$2.55 per pound recently heard easily bettered for firm business.

Para-toluidine—Concessions granted by holders have brought para-toluidine down to \$1.90 per pound and it is possible that firm business can be done at even lower figures.

Xylidine—Holders have advanced their prices and are now quoting 50c@55c per pound where goods is available. Demand from the mining industry for flotation oil seems improved and an increase in the producers' prices is expected to follow the higher cost of xylene.

By recent decree Austria has removed the import duty from coal-tar oils of the benzol series having a specific weight of over 0.950 from crude wood spirit and calcium chloride. New rates are as follows: Pyrolignite of lime, 4 Kr. per 100 kg; Calcium carbide, 8 Kr. per 100 kg; and methyl alcohol, 18 Kr. 100 kg.

An explosion of a steam vat in the plant of the Radiant Dye & Color Works 2817 West Twenty-first Street, Coney Island, early Monday morning, resulted in the injury of three workmen and serious damage to the three-story building in which the plant is located.

The three Swiss chemical and dyestuff companies which formed an amalgamation to take over the Ault & Wiborg Co.'s plant at Cincinnati have incorporated under the laws of Delaware under the name The Cincinnati Chemical Works, Inc.

It is estimated that there are at least 500,000,000 tons of salt in a deposit recently discovered at Malagash, Cumberland county, N. S.

FALL MEETING OF THE DYE DIVISION

R. Norris Shreve, secretary of the Dye Division of the American Chemical Society, with offices at 43 Fifth avenue, New York, has sent out the following notice of the Fall meeting at Chicago:

"The next meeting of the Dye Division will be at the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago Sept. 7, to 10, 1920. At that time it is expected that a number of Dye concerns will come forward with papers of intensive scientific interest.

"There has been some considerable feeling in the past that the concerns should keep all their research work secret, and that none of it could be revealed at such meetings without detriment. However, since every research laboratory turns out a large amount of work which is of very great scientific interest to the trade in general but may have no specific bearing on any process in particular, we may expect that a large number of papers will be presented of such a nature as to demand the attention of every dye laboratory.

"To enroll yourself in the Division, write to the Secretary of the Division—R. Norris Shreve, 43 Fifth avenue, New York City. Give to the secretary your address and also inform him if you have ready for presentation, any paper on the manufacture or application of Dyes and Intermediates. Enclose the sum of \$1.00 as dues for 1920. (Dues are for the expenses of the Division, consisting mainly of postage and stationery.) It is planned as soon as funds permit to compile and distribute a directory of Dye Chemists who are registered in the Dye Division of the A. C. S.

"The Dye Division of the A. C. S., which had its inception first as a Dye Symposium then as a Dye Section, is now a duly organized part of the American Chemical Society. The Division is undertaking to carry on regular and systematic work for the benefit of the Dye Industry of America in general; and the users of dyes, manufacturers of dyes, and dye chemists in particular, laying, of course, its special emphasis upon the chemistry of dyes and dyeing."

NEW PLANT FOR RARITAN ANILINE WORKS

The Raritan Aniline Works, of Lincoln, N. J., announces that ground has been broken for the erection of a plant on its property near New Brunswick, N. J. The company is at present manufacturing nitrobenzene, oil of mirbane and aniline oil in Lincoln and announces that the new plant which will occupy a site of some 38 acres on the Raritan River in Highland Park, a suburb of New Brunswick, will be equipped to manufacture sulfuric, nitric and muriatic acids, aniline salt and acetanilid in addition to its present products. The new plant is expected to be in operation before the first of the year.

The Raritan Aniline Works is a New Jersey corporation formed some eight months ago with a capitalization of \$250,000. It is now proposed to increase this capitalization to some \$2,000,000 to carry on expansion of the business. Wm. P. Kirby, of Somerville, N. J., is president, T. G. Bush, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., vice-president, Clarence E. Case, of Somerville, secretary, and A. B. Hamby, of Bound Brook, N. J., treasurer and general manager.

The constitutionality of the criminal phases in the Kansas Industrial Court law will be tested in the Supreme Court as the result of a decision in the Wyandotte County District Court. Judge R. P. McCamish held as unconstitutional the provision of the law making liable to arrest persons influencing others to quit work.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 250; Naval Stores, Page 248

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES ALLOWED TO SAG

Holders Confident that Demand Will Be Brisk in the Fall When Consumers Begin to Increase Their Depleted Stocks—Cod Oil Lower on Reports of a Large Catch of Cod in Norway

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Coconut Cochln, ½c lb.	
Declined	
China, Wood, ½c lb.	Oleo Oil, 2c lb.
Coconut, Edible, 1c lb.	Palm Lagos, ½c lb.
Cod, 10c gal.	Peanut, Edible, 1c lb.
Degras, Amer., ½c lb.	Red Oil, ½c lb.
Lard, 5c gal.	Rosin, 50c bbl.
Linseed, Raw Spot, 20c gal.	Sperm, 5c gal.
Linseed, Nov.-Apr., 10c gal.	Stearic Acid, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.27	\$1.15
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.05½	.06½	.07	.05½
Lard, No. 1	1.19	1.25	1.40	1.25
Menhaden, crd*	.60	.60	.75	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.00	2.00	2.25	1.85
Red Oil, distilled	.14½	.14½	.15½	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.25½	.27	.28	.27½
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.15	.17½	.20
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.10	.10	.16	.21½
Linseed, cars	1.30	1.50	1.63	2.12
Olive, denatured	3.05	3.05	3.05	2.25
Peanut, refined	.17	.18	.22	.28½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.14½	.14½	.17	.20½
Average	.761	.815	.891	.856
*F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market has continued very slow during the week with important downward revisions in prices failing to attract buyers. The opinion generally expressed is that even lower prices may be expected before a turn for the better comes. That better conditions will prevail with the coming of Fall and the resumption of trade is generally admitted. Some factors expect better business than has been seen for some years on account of the continued slowness of buying for months past and the necessity of consumers laying in large stocks.

Spot linseed, as well as November forward delivery, is off and the prospect is for still lower prices. China wood, edible coconut, Lagos palm and edible peanut oils are lower. Little business is being done in any of the vegetable oils and the list is generally weak with the exception of cottonseed, Cochln coconut and olive oils.

Cod oil is lower on reports of a large catch in Norway. Menhaden continues weak without quotable change.

Of the animal oils few have shown any signs of firmness with decline heard on American degreas, lard, oleo, red and sperm oils. Trading in these oils has been very limited and it is hard to set definite prices. Stearic acid has declined following the general weakness.

Naval stores show little net change except in the case of rosin which is lower. Turpentine advanced early in the week but later declined to the former figure.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—The prospect of a bumper seed crop in the northwest has led to weaker and weaker prices for the forward position of linseed oil. The expectation

of still lower prices than those now quoted is generally heard with the proviso attached that news from the crop continues good. Statements are also heard to the effect that a sharp rise will follow the low point. Quotations for spot oil are lower than last month and continue to show a wide variation between crushers. August-September oil is quoted at \$1.30@1.50 per gallon in carload quantities. October quotations are given as \$1.25@1.45 according to seller. November-April oil has been reduced and crushers now quote \$1.10@1.30 per gallon on a carload basis. The possibility of a further decline in the latter figure to as low as \$1.00 per gallon is admitted as little interest on the part of buyers is evident at present.

London spot linseed oil is quoted at 78 shillings per quintal with offers for shipment around 85-87 shillings per quintal for prompt shipment c. i. f. New York in barrels. Duty paid offers are heard around \$1.05 to \$1.15 per gallon. Antwerp spot oil is quoted at 400 francs per 100 kilos.

The flaxseed markets show further declines on the prospect of the new crop. Buenos Aires quotes \$2.35 @ \$2.37½ per bushel. Duluth, \$3.24@3.27 per bushel according to position, and Winnipeg, \$3.36½@3.39 per bushel.

China Wood Oil—Further offers are heard at concessions and the market is now around 17½c@18c per pound in barrels on the spot with coast barrels available as low as 15½c@15¾c per pound. Oil in tanks on the coast is to be had at about 15½c@15¾c per pound. Demand has been very slow with consumers unwilling to anticipate.

Coconut Oil—Domestic Cochln oil has shown some strength during the week and is now named at 16c@16½c per pound in tanks and 17c@17½c per pound in barrels on the spot. Manila and Ceylon oils show little improvement and are quoted on the same weak basis as last week. Edible coconut in barrels is lower at 16½c@17c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Some strength has been shown during the week by cottonseed oil on the option market. Prime summer yellow oil while showing little change in price has been much more active with a price range of 12c@13c per pound according to position. Crude cottonseed remains firm at 10c@10½c per pound in tanks at mills.

Olive Oil—The scarcity of olive oil continues to hold it as the strongest of the list. Denatured oil is quoted without change at \$3.05@3.15 per gallon and foots at 16¼c@17½c per pound.

Palm Oil—Lagos oil is lower at 10c@10½c per pound. Benin continues scarce and Niger is again heard at 9½c@10c per pound. Supplies of the latter are fair.

Peanut Oil—Quotations on crude oriental oil remain unchanged on the Coast at 12c@12½c per pound in sellers' tanks. Domestic crushers have brought their price in line and are quoting 12c@12½c per pound in tanks f. o. b. mills south. Edible peanut oil is off and is now quoted on a fairly steady basis at 17c@18c per pound on the spot.

Perilla Oil—Some weakness has been noted during the week with a growing tendency to shade the quoted price of 12c@13c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast. Lower prices will probably follow.

Soya Bean Oil—Both August and future deliveries are quoted at 10c@10½c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast. This basis seems to be quite steady and the strength shown by cottonseed oil may result in a firm market for soya at about the present level.

Animal Oils

Degras—American degreas has been reduced by producers following a long period of comparative inactivity. The price basis now is around 5¼c@6c per pound with holders firm in their ideas. English degreas is held fairly steady on the former weak basis of 7c@7¼c per pound but will probably be reduced in the near future.

Lard Oil—Quotations on lard oil continue practically meaningless on a very quiet market. Oil is to be had at slightly lower prices than those recently quoted with the basis of \$1.65@1.70 per gallon for prime oil.

Oleo Oil—Recent reductions bring the prices for the various grades of oleo oil within the range of 14¼c@18c per pound. Business has been dull even at the reduced prices.

Red Oil—Both saponified and distilled red oils have been reduced on the recent weak market and are now quoted at 14¼c@14½c per pound.

Sperm Oil—A reduction has followed the continued weakness of the demand for sperm oil. The new prices are \$1.85 per gallon for the 38-degree cold test oil and \$1.80 per gallon for the 45-degree cold test.

Stearic Acid—Lower prices are heard on stearic acid following the general dullness in business. Single pressed acid is to be had at 21½c@22c per pound, double pressed at 22½c@23c per pound and triple pressed at 25½c@26c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Reports of the large catch of cod in Norway has led producers of cod oil on this side of the Atlantic to reduce their prices. Quotations are now on the basis of \$1.00 per gallon for both the domestic and the Newfoundland product. Demand has been very slow in spite of the reduction.

Menhaden Oil—Quotations around 60c@65c per gallon are heard with little business being done. Offers as low as 55c could not be confirmed but are not out of line with the state of the market. Reports of the catch are good from all quarters and may lead to lower prices. The refined grades remain without quotable change.

Naval Stores

Rosin—A decline of about 50c per barrel in the price of rosin has been noted during the week. A further decline is expected following a further decline at primary points.

Turpentine—Early in the week turpentine was advanced 1c per gallon but later declined to the former basis of \$1.68 per gallon on the news of a decline in the London market. London now quotes 170 shillings per quintal as against 188 last week. Savannah spirits is quoted at \$1.50 per gallon on a firm basis.

Macondray & Co., 220 Sansome street, San Francisco, long identified with the shipping life of the city, have added an import department and will specialize on Oriental products, including vegetable oils. This department has been placed in charge of Dennis A. O'Connell, formerly manager of the Seattle office of Marden, Orth & Hastings.

Rubber-seed oil is said to be a satisfactory substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and linoleum.

COTTONSEED OIL PRODUCTION FOR 1920

The production of crude and refined cottonseed oil in the United States for the new crop season, August 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, imports and exports, and stocks on hand are estimated as follows by the U. S. Census Bureau:

Seed received at southern mills August 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920	4,007,357	tons
Against same period in 1918-1919 ..	4,433,917	"
Crushed by the mills August 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920	3,996,690	"
Against	4,436,198	"
Production of Crude Oil at mills ..	1,207,579,931	lbs.
Against	1,310,974,062	"
Production of Refined Oil	966,109,259	"
Against	1,114,400,703	"
Imports of Refined Oil	22,461,665	"
Against	17,356,022	"
Exports of Refined Oil	148,755,372	"
Against	163,623,328	"
Stocks on hand July 1st reported as follows:—		
Seed	34,392	tons
Against	38,157	"
Crude Cotton Oil	45,506,682	lbs.
Against	56,001,359	"
Refined Cotton Oil	326,069,628	"
Against	188,738,513	"

The Compania Mercantil de Filipinas of Manila, P.I., one of the largest importing and exporting concerns there, has opened Pacific Coast headquarters at 310 Clay street, San Francisco, and will later open an office in New York. The San Francisco office, which will be conducted under the direction of L. K. Smith, will act as agent for the Cristobal Oil Co., Inc., whose plant has a capacity of 4,000 tons of coconut oil a month. Mr. Smith recently returned from a six months' trip to the Orient.

During the war great impetus was given to export of American paints to South and Central America and the West Indies. This trade with Pan-America and British possessions holds up well. The latest figures for May show exports of 4,141,939 pounds of white lead, valued at \$454,093; 313,463 gallons of mixed paints, valued at \$671,134; 178,086 gallons of varnish, valued at \$335,803, and 2,122,155 pounds of zinc oxide worth \$201,430. Exports were to 110 different countries.

The Panama Soap Co. has been incorporated at San Diego, Cal. with capital stock of \$400,000. The directors are A. F. Baker, W. P. Boardman, A. N. Macrate, S. H. Hostetter, John Campbell, Mrs. D. Day and John H. Bowlby. The company plans to manufacture Panama Gold Medal Mechanic's Soap, which received two gold medal awards at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The menhaden fishing fleet that operates in the lower Chesapeake Bay every summer has been materially enlarged this season by the addition of a number of vessels, and instead of the auxiliary craft in use last year all of the boats are steamers. Several have been fitted up to use crude oil as fuel, while some have wireless outfits. There are forty-nine vessels. The yield of oil so far this year has not been large.

The new paint factory of the Certain-Teed Products Co. at Richmond, Cal., will be completed by the first of August and the Pacific Coast and Oriental trade will then be supplied from San Francisco, of which Richmond is a unit, instead of from St. Louis, Mo.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 240-242

CONTINUED PRESSURE ON PRICES

Heavy Offerings Lacking Financial Support Still Driving Quotations Lower—Buckthorn, Senega and Cloves Weak—Peru Balsam Down—Nux Vomica Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Buchu, Short, 35c lb.	Orange Peel Bitter, 1c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., Powd., 15c lb.	Senna Pods, 1c lb.
Nux Vomica, 1c lb.	Yellow Dock Root, 2c lb.
Declined	
Balsam Peru, 25c lb.	Insect Powder, 2c lb.
Tolu, 10c lb.	Marjoram, French, 1½c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 4c lb.	Mustard Seed, Barl Brn., 1c lb.
Cassia, Saigon, 1c lb.	Bombay Brown, ½c lb.
China, ½c lb.	English Yel., ½c lb.
Chamomiles, Hung. Gen., 5c lb.	Peppers, Bick. Sing., ½c lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 3c lb.	White Sing., ¾c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 5c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1c lb.
Penang, 6c lb.	Bule Indian, ½c lb.
Gentian Root, 1c lb.	Sage, Spanish, ½c lb.
Ginger, Afr., ½c lb.	Senega Root, 15c lb.
Japan, ½c lb.	Thyme, Span., ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$55	\$53	\$60	\$45
Buchu Leaves, Short.....	4.00	3.65	3.65	2.00
Cantharides, Russian.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus.....	.23	.23	.23	.60
Ergot, Spanish.....	5.50	5.50	6.50	3.50
Insect Powder, pure.....	.78	.80	.85	.60
Ipecac, Cartagena.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica.....	14½	.14	.14	.07½
Opium, gum.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.....	.75	.75	.80	1.70
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon.....	4.60	4.60	4.60	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.....	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.58	2.61	2.64	2.17

Continued selling pressure on crude drug prices has been effective in driving many products to low levels this week. Heavy offerings of botanicals, principally foreign, have been receiving little or no financial support from banking quarters, which condition, combined with a slump in foreign exchange, accounts for a considerable proportion of recent losses in values. At the same time, a few of the stronger items have asserted their position and scored advances. The latter, however, have been a small minority of the total revisions of the week.

Buckthorn bark has taken a sharp drop and is apparently due for another shortly. Spot senega root is selling close to the country price after a reduction this week. Cloves are very weak and lower. Both Peru and tolu balsams have been cut again. Insect powder has been reduced. Cinnamon, cassias and ginger are easier. Nux vomica has tightened materially under heavy demand and is higher. Powdered Russian cantharides has advanced. Bitter orange peel and buchu are up.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—A recent small arrival of Russian whole flies are being offered at \$3.50 a pound. Hamburg offers \$3.85 c. i. f. for shipment. Powdered Russian are higher at \$3.90@\$4.00 with little available. Chinese are \$1.20 and \$1.35 respectively for whole and powdered.

Kamala—A small quantity is to be had on the spot at \$4.50@\$5.00 a pound. Supplies are very scarce.

Ergot—Spot ergot is in small supply but still quoted at \$5.50@\$6.00 a pound here. Rumors regarding ship-

ment stocks and prices are a joke. From \$2.75 up to \$4.10 c. i. f. for new crop ergot has been reported during the past week. One importer here tried out three Spanish shippers who had offered ergot around \$3.00 and none would confirm the acceptance of their offer. Dealers are playing the speculative game hard in Spain but it is impossible to determine where they are aiming. Opinions as to the Spanish hold-over of old crop ergot and estimates of new crop by New York importers, vary widely.

Nux Vomica—Heavy buying for consumer accounts this week has cleaned out 13½c and 14c holders of whole buttons. The best appears to be 14½c a pound for spot goods and nice grade washed buttons are commanding 15c without difficulty. Calcutta figures at present mean an 11c c. i. f. New York figure. Powdered is firm at 21c@22c as to quality.

Balsams

A further cut has been made in the price of Peru balsam this week owing to the increased offerings available here. Holders are now quoting \$4.50 a pound for spot. Tolu is easy and lower in price this week at 90c a pound. Oregon fir is in slightly better supply and \$1.80 can be done here. Canada is tight at \$16.00 per gallon.

Barks

Buckthorn—A sharp drop has been made in buckthorn this week and from indications the price has not as yet reached bottom. Spot goods can be bought here at 34c@35c a pound, possibly less on firm business.

Cotton Root—Bark of cotton root is available at 65c a pound with intimations that 60c might be done.

Orange Peel—Bitter orange peel is in small supply here while demand has shown renewed activity of late. The price is higher this week, holders agreeing on 16c a pound apparently. Sweet Malaga is 8½@9c here.

Simaruba—Although still openly quoted at 40c a pound for spot, 25c@30c is probably nearer the market, judging from the supply and demand.

Berries

Junipers although they have been coming in quite rapidly, are firmer with a good demand reported at 5c a pound. Cocculus indicus is in light request and unchanged in price at 23c@24c. Cubebs are firm at \$1.30 for ordinary, \$1.50 for XX and \$1.35 for powder.

Flowers

Arnica—As to the quality, prices range from 22c a pound up to 25c, the latter figure bringing out some very nice goods. Demand is not heavy but the cessation of the large importations has given a firmer tone to the flowers.

Chamomiles—Demand is routine. Genuine Hungarians are now 40c, the German are 40c and the so-called Hungarian are 38c a pound. Roman are easy at 16c.

Insect—Pure powder is cheaper at 78c a pound and possibly less might be done for a quantity.

Saffron—American ranges from 80c to \$1.00 a pound when and where obtainable. Supplies show little sign of being renewed. Spanish is \$14.25 for one pound tins.

Gums

Curacao aloes are generally being held at 10c a pound on the spot but one house quotes 10½c for one case. For ten and twenty cases 9½c can still be done. Gam-

bier is lower at 10½c. Amber sorts are in fair routine demand at 14½c.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The few holders of short buchu are now naming \$4.00 a pound for spot goods. Reports of \$3.65 @ \$3.75 lots do not seem to produce the goods on firm business. Cape Town to all indications, is cleaned out of spot goods as a result of the restricted collection this year. If the government is holding up available stuff, which seems unlikely, the present certainly is the logical time to put the goods on the market and get the price.

Marjoram—The French is lower on absent demand and heavy supplies, at 23½c@24c a pound for spot goods.

Sage—Spanish sage is now quoted openly at 9½c a pound and easier thereat. Greek is firm at 12½c.

Senna—Pods are slightly higher at 11c a pound inside and some holders refusing to shade 12c.

Roots

Aconite—Supplies are good and prices tend easier. Spot is named at 55c a pound for U. S. P.

Alkanet—Whole spot root on the spot is \$1.25 and powdered \$1.35 a pound.

Dandelion—English is extremely scarce at 27c with the likelihood of going over 30c. American is held at 24c a pound.

Gentian—On the spot 11c can be done for whole although some ask 12c a pound. The logical price for this root appears to be nearer 15c@16c.

Jalap—Little or no change has been made in jalap this week. As to test, all U. S. P., prices range from 45c up to 60c a pound, the latter for 17 per cent stuff.

Senega—On the spot it is now possible to buy at \$1.25 a pound. The country is evidently becoming anxious and names close to a dollar for shipment. There is little demand for the root at this time.

Valerian—The root is a trifle firmer and 22c appears best for Belgian this week.

Seeds

Mustard—Bari brown is lower at 15c, English yellow at 12c and Bombay brown at 13½c a pound.

Poppy—Dutch is now quoted at 30c inside. Blue Indian is down to 24c a pound.

Spices

Cloves—Another sharp drop brings the price of Zanzibar down to 28c a pound for spot. Penang are lower at 54c. Amboynas hold at 45c.

Ginger—Both Japan and African ginger are lower on a falling off in demand, both being named at 21c a pound on spot.

WILL DEMAND TARIFF ON PEANUTS

Virginia farmers will demand a tariff on peanuts when Congress meets in December next. John King, president of the John King Peanut Co., of Suffolk, Va., says:

"American traders were taking all the peanuts the home market could supply up to February, and the nuts were bringing a fair price to the grower, the average price being paid the growers by the dealers up to that time is 10 cents per pound.

"Since February, however, the quantity of peanuts imported from other countries has been so great as to itself supply almost the entire demand for peanuts in this country without using a bag of domestic stock, and the result is that the home-grown nuts are now selling at five cents per pound, as against ten cents four months ago."

WOULD CHANGE OPIUM REGULATIONS

The Federal Grand Jury, New York, returned several indictments for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, last week, and a presentment recommending changes in the regulations for enforcing the law and saying:

"The Grand Jury feels it to be its duty to make a special presentment on the existing regulations controlling the sales and purchase of opium and narcotics in this district. Evidence before us in the case of the United States against Boris Aronowitch and Harry Aronowitch brought out the fact that a license to buy and sell narcotics was obtained by a man giving a fictitious name and address and filing a fictitious certificate in the County Clerk's office to do business under the name of the Pullman Chemical Company, which was not a corporation.

"We therefore recommend that the same regulations be adopted which now control the sale of liquors, that is, that the party to whom a license is issued shall be required to give bond and then to sell only on certificates issued after a due investigation by the Collector of Internal Revenue or upon physicians' prescriptions."

Kidder, Peabody & Co. and S. F. Moseley & Co. are offering \$7,500,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Liggett's International Ltd., Inc., at \$50 a share, to yield 8 per cent. The total authorized is \$35,000,000. The amount being offered is the first to be issued. There will be set aside \$15,000,000 to be exchanged for United Drug Co. first preferred. Liggett's International owns all of the common stock of Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of England, which last year did a gross business of more than \$35,000,000 at its 632 stores. It controls also the British and Canadian business of United Drug which includes thirty-one of the company's own stores and 1,828 stockholder agents.

Russell Wellman Moore, who was Chief Chemist of the United States Customs Service from 1898 to 1910, died on Saturday of heart disease at his home, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, at the age of 58. He was chemist in the New York State Dairy Department from 1885 to 1888, when he was made Examiner under the United States Appraiser at New York. On leaving the Customs Service he became manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, until his appointment to the Municipal Explosives Commission.

The Postmaster General has announced an amendment to the postal laws permitting the use of the mails by manufacturers for transmission of poisonous drugs and medicines and aesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, when packed under certain conditions laid down by the postoffice department.

Opium is being grown extensively in Fukien province, China, despite the law against it, according to a mission worker stationed at Yenping. He writes to the Anti-Opium Society: "At the city of Yungan, the headquarters of the Southern forces, I found they were growing opium, extensively; even in the grounds of the yamen itself the ground was white with poppy."

P. J. Donohoe, general manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, leaves to-morrow for an extended trip in Europe, to study the drug and chemical trade of the Continent. He will visit France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal, as well as England.

John A. Stoner, formerly treasurer of Marx & Rawolle, Inc., is now with William Zinsser & Co., dealers in paint materials, 195 William street, New York.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 244

CITRONELLA AND CLOVE LEAD DECLINE

Prices Continue to Drop Off Although Business Shows Slight Improvement—Cedar Leaf, Lemongrass and Spearmint Lower—Menthol Recovers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Ethyl Cinnamate, 50c lb.	Menthol, 50c lb.
Declined	
Oil Bay, 25c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., 2c lb.	Oil Limes, Dist., 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 5c lb.	Oil Mustard, Artif., 80c lb.
Oil Cinnamon Leaf, 25c lb.	Oil Pennyroyal, Imp., 10c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.	Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.
Oil Cloves, 25c lb.	Oleoresin Malefern, 50c lb.
Oil Copaiba, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Eucalyptol, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.72	.75	.92	.46
Oil Cloves	2.75	3.00	3.10	2.75
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.50	9.50	10.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin	.90	.95	.95	.65
Average	4.04	4.07	4.16	3.60

A slight improvement in the volume of business which has been reported by some of the leading essential oil houses here this week, has not arrested the steady downward movement of prices. The list shows a general tendency to settle gradually, reductions in a dozen or so quotations each week has the effect of bringing the average level of quotations downward with some degree of uniformity. In a good many instances, spot quotations are lower than figures named by foreign producers for shipment. Another month of dullness is looked for after which time consumers are expected to enter the market on a broader scale for future needs.

Oils of citronella and cloves have led the declines this week, both displaying weakness and lower prices. On cheaper shipment offers, spot lemongrass has dropped off. Oil of cedar leaf is cheaper. The nearness of new crop goods holds spearmint and peppermint in an uncertain position. Distilled oil of limes, artificial mustard and imported pennyroyal are cheaper on better supplies. Menthol has staged a strong recovery. Eucalyptol is lower and oil of eucalyptus weak.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Both technical and U. S. P. oils are offered at lower prices in some quarters this week owing to the absence of demand on any kind of a large scale, and to the large stocks available here. Shipment material at 70c a pound c. i. f. New York is attracting a little attention but spot goods are in a very dull position at \$1.00 a pound for technical and \$1.05@\$1.10 for the U. S. P. Any kind of a good sized quantity order would undoubtedly subject these figures to shading.

Oil Bay—In several quarters, the small demand for oil of bay has been effective in driving the price lower. While most holders have been naming \$4.25 a pound

for spot goods, it is possible to do \$4.00 without a great deal of trouble. Up to \$4.50 is named by one or two sellers.

Oil Bergamot—There is very little demand for oil of bergamot at this time and down as low as \$6.00 a pound is being done for coppers on the spot. Most holders are asking \$6.25 with a sprinkling of quotations all the way up to \$7.00. The oil is unsettled and weak in Sicilian markets.

Oil Camphor—Lack of demand has brought out one or two lower quotations this week although on firm business they probably could have been done some time ago. The best figure heard for spot oil is 58c a pound while sellers are naming 60c, 62c and 65c for their goods.

Oil Caraway—Rectified oil of caraway is still very weak and without any demand to speak of. Spot offers of \$3.75@\$4.00 a pound would likely see shading of the inside figure on a good order. The raw material is in large supply and easy with demand routine. Dutch seed holds at 8c a pound.

Oil Cassia—The position of cassia is naturally easy with cheap offers for shipment and large stocks of the raw material available here and in the Orient at continually falling prices. For technical oil, the shipment position is still held around \$1.20 c. i. f. while spot oil can be had without change at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound as to quality. U. S. P. redistilled material is named still at \$2.40@\$2.50. Lead free is quoted at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Spot stocks are large and although little is coming forward from primary markets at this time, the present routine demand is insufficient to lend proper support to the current price. Quotations for spot goods are consequently subject to shading by holders in rather keen competitive business. Prices here are now named at \$1.60@\$1.65 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Cedar Wood—The local market appears to have agreed that 65c a pound for drums is now the inside figure for first hands. Resale material is being redistributed throughout the trade at figures ranging from 67c up to 70c. Supplies are limited here and rather close held by one or two dealers.

Oil Cinnamon Leaf—A reduction has been made in the price of oil of cinnamon leaf which brings spot quotations for this item down to \$2.50 a pound. Ceylon heavy oil of the spice is quoted without change at \$25.00@\$26.00 a pound.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon citronella has shown a continuation of the weakness resulting from the slump into which the oil fell some two weeks or so ago. Imports have been quite heavy of late and holders, in their efforts to move the goods before the market dropped further, have defeated their very purpose by cut following cut in keen selling competition. It is now possible to buy drums at 72c a pound, possibly less for a large lot. Cans and bottles are named from 75c up. Java oil is unchanged at \$1.30.

Oil Cloves—The steadily dropping price of the spice and the lack of any demand for the oil from big buyers have precipitated another cut in the price by spot holders. Cans can now be had at \$2.75 a pound which is named openly. The price of the oil now stands just where it was a year ago only to-day cloves are weak

at 30c and a year ago they were firm at 38c. Lower prices will probably follow in the oil.

Oil Copaiba—Improved supplies of the balsam and oil show a slightly easier price. Spot oil of copaiba is held at 85c a pound.

Oil Coriander—The oil is easy at \$37.50 a pound and likely to move down based on the easy position of the raw material.

Oil Eucalyptus—No change in price has been reported although the oil is weak and receiving little support from buyers. Spot goods are in heavy supply and held at 65c a pound, possibly less might be done.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Supplies are quite fair on the spot and prices steady for the routine lots which are passing into consuming channels. As to seller and oil, from \$8.50 up to \$12.00 a pound is representative of the spot range. Spike oil is \$2.75@3.00.

Oil Lemon—Some leading sellers have moved their inside figures from \$1.40 up to \$1.45 a pound this week but nevertheless, the lower quotation can still be done for spot goods. Some brands are bringing \$1.50 a pound. Conditions in Sicily have not changed materially since last week, the market there being rather depressed while producers quote \$1.10 a pound c. i. f. for shipment.

Oil Lemongrass—With the nearer approach of the time for the arrival of shipment goods from the East Indies, spot prices show a tendency to slide off. It is now possible to buy on the spot at \$3.50 a pound as compared with \$3.75 last week. Possibly the inside price might be shaded on firm business. Shipment is still \$1.75 c. i. f.

Oil Limes—Distilled oil of limes is cheaper at \$1.75 a pound here. Demand has fallen down materially. Expressed oil is held at \$7.25 a pound up with some holders demanding \$7.50 firm. Supplies are scarce.

Oil Mustard—Artificial oil of mustard is weak and in very light demand. Sellers are cutting prices sharply in keen competition to move their goods. It is now possible to do \$4.50 a pound on the spot while up to \$5.00 is quoted.

Oil Orange—The situation has been very quiet and unchanged this week. Demand is light although prices hold firm. Sicily is uncertain on orange oil, not knowing apparently where they stand. Sicilian sweet oil is \$9.50@10.00 and the West Indian \$8.75@9.00 a pound.

Oil Pennyroyal—Imported is in better supply and cheaper at \$1.85@1.90 a pound. Domestic holds at \$2.00.

Oil Peppermint—Spot oil is in little demand and rather weak. Waiting for new crop news holds business in peppermint at a standstill. A New York dealer said: "Buyers generally are holding off, and on the other hand there are persistent rumors of a short crop. Basic conditions are against the maintenance of present values, but stocks are light and producers in the West may be able to maintain their position." Spot prices name \$6.75 for natural and \$7.50@8.00 for U. S. P. oil.

Oil Petit Grain—One seller names \$6.00 for South American oil although \$5.50 is the generally quoted figure. French is firm at \$10.00 a pound.

Oil Sandalwood—Prices are firm at \$11.25 a pound although in one quarter \$11.00 might be done. One bullish factor still holds to \$12.25 and refuses to come down, claiming the import cost warrants this price.

Oil Spearmint—In some quarters there has been a recession as far as spearmint figures are concerned this week. Sales have been made, reports indicate, at

\$10.50 a pound for spot goods. The position of spearmint is weak pending new crop information and prices. Demand is extremely small.

Oil Wormseed—Stocks are small and prices tight at \$.25@\$.50 a pound.

Oil Wormwood—There is practically nothing available and prices are nominal at \$12.00@13.00 a pound.

Oleoresin Malefern—The price is lower at \$5.50 a pound here.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol—The continued weakness of oil of eucalyptus accounts for a further decline in the price of eucalyptol which is now quoted at \$1.10@1.15 a pound here.

Menthol—Menthol has recovered quite sharply this week and prices are higher at \$6.25 a pound which is apparently inside now for cases. It is understood that several large consumers who were counting on the market going to \$4.00 began buying heavily on the rise at \$5.50.

KENTUCKY'S ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

Manufacturers of industrial alcohol in Kentucky are turning their attention to its use as a motor fuel. They have noted that it was the cities whose industrial growth was based upon the development of automobiles, tires and motor accessories that during the past 15 years have shown the greatest growth. For that reason a lot of them are hoping that in Kentucky's abandoned distilleries will rise the motor-fuel industry. The Elk Run Distillery in Louisville, property of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., has been equipped for the manufacture of industrial alcohol on a large scale, and is said to be waiting only the raw material, black-strap molasses, to begin operations. At Frankfort, Ky., the Industrial Grain Products Co. of New York has purchased two distilling plants and will equip them for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. At Henderson, Ky., George L. Lamden and William Lucken, of Cincinnati, have purchased the Kraver distillery and have awarded a contract to remodel the plant for the production of alcohol.

HOW SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR IS MADE

Professor Mailhe, a French chemist, writes that synthetic camphor is prepared quite simply in three steps from the pinene of the essence of turpentine: Gaseous hydrochloric acid converts the pinene into a solid hydrochlorate, and this is changed to camphene by ammonia, pyridine, or any one of many methods. The camphene is hydrated into borneol by heating in a water-bath with glacial acetic acid and about two per cent of sulphuric acid. The borneol is transformed into camphor by oxidation by air, oxygen, ozone, or other agent; or by dehydrogenation by passing the borneol vapor over finely divided copper heated to 300° to 330° C., thus splitting the compound up into hydrogen and camphor. The success of this artificial camphor may depend on a lowering of the present high cost of turpentine and hydrochloric acid.

Innis, Speiden & Co., of New York with offices at 120 West Kinzie street, Chicago, recently bought the property at 722-32 West Austin avenue and 476 Milwaukee avenue, for \$19,000, and will have their Chicago offices and warehouse there after improvements are made.

Frank Taylor, founder and former president of the Taylor Instrument Co., of Rochester, N. Y., died on Monday, July 26, at the age of 75 years.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 252

LONDON DRUG AUCTIONS POSTPONED

Little Interest Shown By Buyers—Foenugreek Seed, Menthol, and Shellac Higher—Firm Tone in the Market for Ergot—Aspirin, Citric Acid, Ipecac, Sulfonal, Phenacetin and Turpentine Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 3.—There is a slight improvement in trading in fine chemicals and drugs, this week, but there are few price changes. The Drug Auctions were postponed owing to lack of buyers, who seem to be in a waiting attitude. Higher quotations are announced on foenugreek seed, menthol, and shellac. Ergot and farina are firmer. An easier tone is noticeable in aspirin, citric acid, ipecac, sulfonal, phenacetin, and turpentine.

London, July 24 (By Mail)—The condition of our markets may be said to be much the same as for several weeks past, the changes being few and of no great importance.

Aspirin is easier, at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb. according to quantity.

Benzoates have a decidedly easier tendency. Acid (ex toluol) is quoted at 4s to 4s 6d per lb. and the soda salt at 3s 9d to 4s 3d per lb. on spot.

Caffeine—Pure crystals are lower, being now offered at 45s 6d per lb.

Chamomile flowers are dearer, 150s per cwt. being asked for good white, which are scarce till the new crop arrives.

Cloves are quiet and easier, with sellers of Zanzibar at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb.

Cocaine—Supplies are more plentiful, and the forward market is again easier for the hydrochloride.

Coriander seeds are firmer, at 17s to 20s per cwt. for good sound.

Creosote carbonate is about 2s per lb. lower, 28s per lb. being now quoted.

Farina is slightly firmer, at 27s 6d per cwt. for No. 1 Japanese.

Hyposulphite of soda in pea crystals, continue scarce, and firm at 42s per cwt. in ton lots.

Menthol is again easier, at 27s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi/Suzuki.

Phenacetin is lower, the demand being small at present, and sellers quote 15s 6d to 16s per lb., on spot.

Pimento is quiet and easier, at 4d per lb.

Resorcin is easier, at 25s per lb. for B. P. quality on spot.

Salicylic acid is lower, with spot offers at about 3s per lb. for B. P.

Shellac is again higher, fair T. N. Orange having been sold at 690s per cwt.

Star aniseed oil is lower, at about 3s 8d per lb. for "Red Ship" brand c. i. f.

Sulfonal is very quiet, and about 1s per lb. lower, at 46s per lb. in 7 lb. parcels.

Turpentine has been higher owing to urgent orders, American on spot being sold at 190s per cwt.

Vanillin is quiet and easier, at 70s per lb. on spot.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.71
France (franc) .....	.193	.076
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.053
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.023
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.511
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.153
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.341
Belgium (franc) .....	.193	.081
Switzerland (franc) .....	.193	.170
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.158
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.210
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.157
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.394
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.217
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.760
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.060
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.150
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.018

FREIGHT FROM MEXICO HELD UP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 15.—The shipping situation is worrying the export merchants. It would take more than an ouija board to tell what is going to happen in Mexico. Just as the quarantine was about to be lifted, the bubonic plague having been wiped out, the Vera Cruz Public Health Department reports some cases of yellow fever. One case has been confirmed by the physician of the American Public Health Service at this port. Shipping conditions were slowly improving although there was a shortage of freight cars and engines and all the side tracks were filled with loaded cars waiting to be moved.

On July 16, the dock workers at the Terminal warehouses and the railroad employees on the Mexican railroad went on strike. There is no movement of freight or unloading of ships. With the crowded condition in the warehouses, there being no place to store the incoming freight from the ships, and no hope of the strike being settled for some time, it will be many days before Mexican products are moving again to the United States.

RUSSIA'S TERMS OF TRADE

The Soviet Government of Russia has replied to the questionnaire of the Allied Economic Council through Leonid Krassin, Russian Commercial Delegate, and says in answer to some fifteen questions, in substance as follows:

The external commerce of Soviet Russia is a Government monopoly. The only contracts recognized as legal are those made with the Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

Contracts relative to patents—and this applies to all other contracts between Soviet Russia and allied countries—have been annulled because of the attack directed by the Entente against Soviet Russia by its intervention and by blockade. The question of the re-establishment of these contracts can be settled only at the Peace Conference.

Imposition of a tax of ten pesetas a thousand on the capital of foreign trading companies having branches in Spain, and not on the capital of the branches alone, has caused many big firms to withdraw from Spain, while others are preparing to move. Foreign banks in that country pay one peseta a thousand on the capital of the institution in the country of origin, and two pesetas a thousand on the capital of the Spanish branches.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33,249.—A fuel manufacturer in Wales desires to purchase coal tar in quantity up to 100,000 tons per annum, and 100,000 tons per annum of pitch produced from same. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Welsh port. Reference.

33,262.—A drug and chemical dealer in Spain desires to purchase for own account and represent manufacturers of tannic acid, 90 per cent alcohol; tannin in alcohol, first quality; tannin in ether, first and second quality; and crystallized borax. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Barcelona. Payment to be cash on arrival of goods. Correspondence may be in English.

33,263.—A merchant firm in Spain desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of dyestuffs, essential oils, waxes, liquid glucose. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33,267.—A firm in Spain desires to secure an agency and consignment of goods for the sale of heavy and pharmaceutical chemicals and fertilizers. Chemicals to be put up in 100-kilogram barrels, and fertilizers in double bags. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish ports. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33,275.—A commercial agent in Chile desires to secure an agency for the sale of prime matters for soap and candle making, and tanneries, such as paraffin wax, caustic soda, silicate of soda, bichromate of potash, and sulphuric acid; and cottonseed oil. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Talcahuano. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

33,276.—A druggist in India desires to purchase pharmaceutical machinery and drug mills. Reference.

33,277.—A surgical supply company in Canada desires to purchase non-elastic webbing, elastic webbing, and corset coutille. Quotations should be given f. o. b. shipping point. Cash will be paid.

33,278.—An importing firm in Danzig desires to purchase drugs and chemicals. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Danzig. Payment preferred to be cash against documents in Danzig, but if necessary, will pay cash in advance in United States currency. References.

33,289.—A commercial representative in South Africa desires to secure an agency for the sale of patent medicines, disinfectants, soaps, sheep dips, and insecticides. References.

The German potash industry is doing very little business at present. At the general meeting of the Bergbau A. G. Justus, in Volpriehausen, the chairman stated that business on the home potash market was at a complete standstill, as the farmers were holding back orders for autumn requirements to the very last moment, owing to the very high prices. Export to the United States had ceased for the time being. Negotiations with the Americans were still pending. The potash syndicate believed, however, that the result would be favorable, and that deliveries could be resumed.

HOW SWITZERLAND AIDED ENGLAND

In an article entitled "What the Swiss Dye Industry Has Done for England Since 1914," E. A. Swift says in a recent issue of the "Anglo-Swiss Review" published at Basle, Switzerland:

The high cost of freights, of course, precluded the Swiss manufacturers from making many of the commoner dyestuffs, such as Sulphide Blacks, and Direct Blacks; so that in reviewing official figures of the Swiss imports to Britain it must be taken into consideration that these figures represent weights of the rarer colors, and are therefore not comparable with figures including the cheaper and commoner dyestuffs. Also it should be remembered that the Swiss dyestuff is manufactured chiefly from raw material produced in Great Britain, and for which the "export" price has had to be paid; this export price is very often considerably higher than the "home trade" price, which is fixed by tacit agreement among the home makers, or by play of competition. In addition to this, high rates of rail carriage to port, and high freights by steamer have had to be paid, so that the Swiss maker has been forced by his own economic conditions to confine his attentions to, either, 1. the more uncommon dyes, or, 2. the dyes for which the demand is most insistent and the price paid consequently more remunerative.

In this way a natural restriction comes into play spurring the Swiss chemist "still further up the steep of honor" in producing more of the article most wanted, and less of that made easily "at home."

This is surely the finest guarantee of the constancy of the Swiss service to the needs of the dye consuming trades of not only Great Britain but the world.

IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS AT HONGKONG

The trade in chemicals at Hongkong in 1919 showed little life and very little increase over that of 1918, when it was difficult to secure supplies in any line. The total value of the trade is given by Hongkong official statistics at \$2,572,755, compared with a value of \$2,265,582 in 1918.

The chief items in the trade were saltpeter, which reached a value of \$459,659 and came almost entirely from India; camphor, valued at \$288,935, supplied mainly by North and Middle China and Japan; soda ash, \$228,342, almost entirely from Great Britain; caustic soda, \$194,696, of which two-thirds came from the United States and most of the rest from Great Britain; and the usual run of miscellaneous drugs and chemicals, none of which reached \$100,000 in value. There was a marked decrease in the imports of acids, most of which came from Japan and also smaller imports of bleaching powder (in quantity, though the value stayed about the same for the two years), calcium carbide, phosphorus, and glycerin. There were increased imports of alum, borax, quinine, chlorate of potash, and sulphur.

The Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo, reports net profits of 724,372 yen for the half year ending May 31, 1920, with a balance from last report of 166,198 yen. After deducting 50,000 yen for legal reserve, 100,000 yen for special reserve, and setting aside 150,000 yen as a bonus for officials and employees, 370,000 yen was distributed among shareholders as dividends, at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, and 215,571 yen was carried forward as surplus.

Consul General Skinner has cabled from London under date of July 22, 1920, to the effect that the following articles have been removed from the British export embargo list: Guanos and phosphate rock.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons	
1 American Gallon—3.78 Imperial Gallons	
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters	
1 Liter—264 American Gallons	
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde .....	.41	— .43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. blk. ....	.58	— .63
Acetophenetidin .....	.240	— 2.50
Acotinine, Sulph., 3/4-oz. vials.	—	—
Adeps Lanæ, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	6.50	— 7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c., gal.	3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c., gal.	3.35	— 3.40
Second Hands, gal.	3.25	— 3.75
Pure	4.40	— 4.50
Denatured, 180 proof, gal.	1.10	— 1.11
188 proof	1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands .....	.95	— .98
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	1.00	— 1.05
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.		
Benzate, cryst., U.S.P. ....	.65	— .70
Bichromate, C. P. ....	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk. ....	.70	— .71
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd. ....	.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P. ....	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	1.85	— 1.90
Iodide	—	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure	1.05	— 1.06
Persulfate .....	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.30	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.95	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.		
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.17	— .18
Needle powder .....	.11	— .12
Antipyrine, bulk	4.50	— 4.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	— 23.80
Argols, red .....	.08	— .30
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin .....	.85	— .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	— 20.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	—	— 13.00
Barbital	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure. ....	.28	— .29
Dioxide	—	— .25
Iodide	—	— 5.15
Nitrate .....	.12	— .15 1/2
Bay Rum	—	— 3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid, gal.	—	— 3.65
Denatured, Quinine	—	— 3.85
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	4.25	— 4.80

Berberine Hdcbl.	—	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate	—	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate	—	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	—	— 2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 3.10
Oxychloride	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	—	— 2.45
Sulbenzoate	—	— 3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.	—	— 3.65
Subgallate	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	—	— 4.95
Subnitrate	—	— 2.85
Subsalicylate	—	— 3.00
Tannate	—	— 3.00
Horax, in bbls. crystals. ....	.09 1/2	— 10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs. ....	.09 1/2	— 10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, purified	—	— .85
Bromoforn	—	— 3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	1.40	— 1.50
Iodide	—	— 4.80
Metal sticks	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.	—	— 8.00
Second Hands	—	— 8.50
Hydrobromide	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 6.25
Phosphate	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycerophosphate.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites .....	.90	— .92
Iodide	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.18	— .19
Sulfocarbonate .....	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	—	— 1.40
36's in 1-lb. carton.	—	— 1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton.	—	— 1.47 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton.	—	— 1.49
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.	1.20	— 1.25
Crude, Chinese .....	.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk	3.50	— 3.55
Caramel	1.30	— 1.35
Carmin, No. 40.	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P.	—	— .35
Technical .....	.18	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls. ....	.17 1/2	— .18
Cerium Oxalate .....	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light. ....	.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy .....	.04	— .04 1/2
Drop .....	.08 1/2	— .04
Charcoal, Willow, Powd. ....	.08 1/2	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys.	—	— 1.05
10's, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.	—	— 1.05
Chloroform, U.S.P. ....	.40	— .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.	—	— 1.45
Sulfate .....	.90	— 1.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	—	— .74
Sulfate	—	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	—	— 10.50
Gran., Powd.	—	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk. ....	.42	— .43
Fingers, cases .....	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots.	—	— 11.40
Hydrobromide	—	— 9.10
Nitrate	—	— 10.30
Phosphate	—	— 8.60
Sulfate	—	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil Newf'd.	65.00	— 70.00
Norwegian	70.00	— 72.00
Collodion, U.S.P. ....	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup .....	.06	— .06 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, crys. U.S.P. ....	.52	— .56
Powdered, 95 p.c. ....	.52	— .56
Creosote, U.S.P. ....	.70	— .72
Carbonate	3.00	— 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	—	— 30.00
15 gr. vials.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.	—	— .34
Washed, bulk	—	— .40
Nitrous, conc.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	—	— .47
Anaesthesia, bulk	—	— .23
Ethyl Acetate, pure.	—	— 1.05
Iodide	—	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone .....	.32 1/2	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	—	— .40
Second Hands .....	.50	— .51
Gelatin, silver	2.00	— 2.25
*Nominal		

Glycerin		
C. P. drums, bbls. extra. ....	.27 1/4	— .28 1/4
Cans .....	.29	— .30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl. ....	.26 1/2	— .27
Saponification, loose .....	.19 1/2	— .20
Soap Lye, loose .....	.18	— .18 1/4
Guaiaquil, liquid	6.00	— 6.50
Carbonate	6.50	— 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	—	— 3.50
Imported	—	— 3.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	2.75	— 3.00
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	—	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	—	— 26.50
Sulfate	—	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	9.25	— 9.50
8-oz. bottles	14.25	— 14.50
12-oz. bottles	19.50	— 19.75
16-oz. bottles	23.25	— 23.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.25	— 2.35
Icthyol (as to brand)	1.50	— 4.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	—	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.	—	— 5.35
Crystals	—	— 6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	—	— 1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.09
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	— 1.38
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie) ....	.12	— .13
Solution, U.S.P. ....	.97	— .98
Iodine	—	— 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.	—	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.09
Metallic, Reduced	—	— 1.10
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ....	.17	— .20
Anhydrous, cans .....	.25	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII. ....	.38	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass. ....	.70	— .72
Powdered .....	.80	— .80
Sticks .....	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder .....	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	—	— 1.89
Citrate	—	— 2.50
Lycopodium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	—	— 3.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. ....	.18	— .20
Technical, bbls. ....	.12	— .13
Glycerophosphate	—	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.74
Oxide, tins light.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	—	— .65
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Manganese Glycerophos.	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	3.00	— 3.10
Iodide	—	— 4.65
Sulfate, crystals .....	.20	— .22
Menthon, Japanese	6.25	— 6.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	88.00	— 90.00
Bisulfate	—	— 1.16
Blue Mass	—	— .77
Powdered	—	— .79
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	—	— .79
50 p.c.	—	— 1.04
Citrine Ointment	—	— .58
Calomel, Amer.	—	— 1.58
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	—	— 1.47
Powdered, Granular	—	— 1.42
Iodide, Green	—	— 3.75
Red	—	— 3.85
Yellow	—	— 3.75
Red Precipitate	—	— 1.74
Powdered	—	— 1.84
White Precipitate	—	— 1.87
Powdered	—	— 1.92
with chalk	—	— .77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal.	7.50	— 8.00
Milk, powdered .....	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25oz.	—	— 7.80
Hydrobromide	—	— 7.80
Hydrochloride	—	— 7.80
Sulfate	—	— 7.80
Diacyetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	—	— 11.90
Diacyetyl. Hydcl.	—	— 10.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	—	— 12.43
Optum, cases, U.S.P.	—	— 7.50
Granular	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	— 1.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	8.00	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	—	— 1.50
Paris Green, kegs.32	— .33
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	3.00	— 3.50
*Nominal		

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Kava Kava	lb.	.31	—	.22
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.13	—	.14
Selected	lb.	.33	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Lovage, American	lb.	.65	—	.70
Manaca	lb.	.17	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	.20	—	.22
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Orria, Florentine bold	lb.	.14	—	.15
Verona	lb.	.09	—	.10
Pereira Brava	lb.	.26	—	.28
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink true	lb.	3.00	—	2.50
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.20
Poke	lb.	.15	—	.16
Rhatany	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	.75	—	.80
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.92
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	.85
American	lb.	.35	—	.40
Mexican	lb.	.38½	—	.40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.07
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	—	.80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.23
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	—	.50
Stripped	lb.	—	—	.75
Spikenard	lb.	.25	—	.27
Squill, white	lb.	.10	—	.12
Stillingia	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14
Turnerle Madras	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Aleppy	lb.	.09½	—	.10
China	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	—	.80
True (Aletris)	lb.	.90	—	.95
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.22	—	.23
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.35	—	.36
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Annatto	lb.	.05	—	.06
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.06	—	.06½
South American	lb.	.06½	—	.06
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Dutch	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.40	—	2.20
Celery	lb.	.24	—	.25
Colchicum	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Conium	lb.	.35	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Bleached	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Dill	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Fennel, French	lb.	.11	—	.11½
German	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Chilian	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	—	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	2.00
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15	—	.16
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.13½	—	.14
California Brown	lb.	.15	—	.16
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	—	.08½
English, Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Parsley	lb.	.28	—	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	—	.31
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Indian	lb.	.24	—	.24½
White Indian	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Domestic	lb.	.09½	—	.10
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Sabadilla	lb.	.16	—	.17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Kombe	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08½	—	.09
South American	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Worm, American	lb.	.26	—	.28
Levant	lb.	1.25	—	1.30

SPIOES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23
Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	—	.25
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Salon, assortment	lb.	.29	—	.30
Chilles, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.31
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.36	—	.40
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.28	—	.30
Amboynas	lb.	.45	—	.46
Penang	lb.	.54	—	.55
Ginger, African	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.37½	—	.38
Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.40	—	.42
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.35	—	.36
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.28	—	.29
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.26
75s-80s	lb.	.25	—	.26
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.12	—	.12½
White	lb.	.22	—	.22½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.08½	—	.09

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37
Bees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65
Refined, light	lb.	.36	—	.37
Dark	lb.	.35	—	.36
Crude, light	lb.	.29	—	.30
Dark	lb.	.28	—	.29
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—	.85
No. 1, North Country	lb.	—	—	.80
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.43	—	.44
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.42	—	.43
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	—	.16
White	lb.	.17	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11
*Foreign, 130-132 deg.m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11½
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils	lb.	—	—	—

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.30	—	9.75
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	—	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.70	—	.75
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.45	—	.50
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Anise	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bay	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	—	6.75
Artificial	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
*Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	11.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	—	.90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.14	—	.16
Japanese, white	lb.	.58	—	.60
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Lead, Free	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Cedar Wood, Light	lb.	.65	—	.68
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—	26.00
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.72	—	.75
Java	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Cloves, can	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Bottles	lb.	2.80	—	2.90
Copalba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	—	.90
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	37.80	—	40.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Cumin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Erigeron	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	4.85	—	.90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Spike	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Limes, Expressed	lb.	7.25	—	7.75
Distilled	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Linaloe	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Murbae, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—	26.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	23.00	—	26.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	100.00	—	275.00
Petal	lb.	110.00	—	300.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	8.75	—	9.00
Italian	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Patchouli	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
French	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Japanese	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
French	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	2.50
Fumilio	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	16.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	—	14.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.25	—	12.25
West Indian	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Artificial	lb.	.70	—	.75
Savin	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Spearmint	lb.	10.50	—	11.00
Spruce	lb.	.90	—	.95
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Thyme, red French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
White, French	lb.	1.85	—	2.15
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	9.50	—	10.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	—	.80
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	9.25	—	9.75
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Manila	lb.	85.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Cubebs	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Malefern	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00
Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.58	—	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate.....lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Imported.....lb.	- 6.50	-
Benzyl Chloride, pure.....lb.	- .50	-
Bornol.....lb.	- 2.00	-
Ethyl Glycol.....lb.	8.50	9.00
Cinnamic Acid.....lb.	5.50	6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol.....lb.	30.00	40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde.....lb.	- 5.50	-
Citra.....lb.	8.00	9.00
Citronellol.....lb.	- 16.00	-
Imported.....lb.	24.00	30.00
Coumarin.....lb.	6.50	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate.....lb.	- 2.00	-
Ethyl Oxidamate.....lb.	7.50	8.00
Eucalyptol.....lb.	1.10	1.15
Eugenol.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Geraniol, Standard.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Imported.....lb.	- 6.00	-
Geranyl Acetate.....lb.	7.00	8.00
Heliotropin.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Indol, C. P.....oz.	- 15.00	-
Imported.....oz.	- 20.00	-
Isoeugenol.....lb.	9.50	10.00
Imported.....lb.	15.00	16.00
Linalool.....lb.	10.00	12.00
Linalyl Acetate.....lb.	16.00	18.00
Linalyl Benzoate.....lb.	- 18.00	-
Menthhol.....lb.	6.25	6.50
Methyl Anthranilate.....lb.	10.50	11.00
Imported.....lb.	13.00	14.00
Methyl Cinnamate.....lb.	10.00	12.00
Methyl Paracresol.....lb.	- 16.00	-
Methyl Salicylate.....lb.	7.50	8.00
Mirbane, rect. drums extra.....lb.	- 16	- 16½
Musk Ambrette.....lb.	90.00	100.00
Musk Ketone.....lb.	- 45.00	-
Musk Xylene.....lb.	11.50	11.75
Phenylacetaldhyde.....lb.	40.00	45.00
Phenylenetic Acid.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Phenylethylalcohol.....lb.	30.00	40.00
Rhodinol.....lb.	24.00	26.00
Safrol.....lb.	- 90	-
Terpene, C. P.....lb.	1.50	2.00
Imported.....lb.	2.00	2.50
Thymol.....lb.	12.00	12.50
Vanillic.....cz.	.90	.95
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....lb.	- 15.00	-

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.50
36 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.75
90 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	11.50	- 12.50
96 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	18.25	- 18.75
Serpic, 36 & obys. 100 lbs.	14.00	- 16.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.....lb.	.46	.48
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	.80	.90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.08	.09
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.11	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	.14
Lactic, 22 p.c., pure.....lb.	.04½	.05
5 per cent. pure.....lb.	- .12	- .13
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	.01¾	.01½
Sulfuric, 18 deg. byss. 100 lbs.	3.00	3.25
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Pure byss. 18 deg.....cwt.	3.25	3.50
20 deg.....cwt.	3.50	3.75
22 deg.....cwt.	3.75	4.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	.06¾
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	.07¼
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07½	.07¾
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08	.08½
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.....lb.	.32	.35
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.21½	.25½
Pyrologenic, Tech.....gal.	.12	.12½
Sulfuric, Tank casks.....ton	14.00	16.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....22.00	22.00	23.00
65 deg. f.o.b. wks.....25.00	25.00	27.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkstn.....lb.	.08	.11
Tannic, Tech.....lb.	- .80	-
Acetone.....lb.	.21	.22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	- .70	-
Acetyl Chloride, dist.....lb.	- .45	-
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	.05	.05½
Ground.....lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Powdered.....lb.	.05	.05½
Chrome.....lb.	.15	.16
Potash lump.....lb.	.07¾	.08
Powdered.....lb.	.08	.08½
Chrome.....lb.	.17	.18
Ground.....lb.	.09	.09¾
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	- 6.38	-
Ammonium chloride, carboys.....lb.	- .05	-
Anhydrous.....lb.	.05	.05½
*Sulfur, iron free.....cwt.	6.00	6.10
Commercial.....cwt.	5.50	5.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.22	.23
"Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	.33	.37
Ammonia Carbonate.....lb.	.16	.17

*Ammonia Water, 25 deg.....lb.	.08¾	.13¾
20 deg.....lb.	.07¾	.09¾
18 deg.....lb.	.06¾	.08¾
16 deg.....lb.	.06¼	.08¼
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.28	.36
Nitrate.....lb.	.10	.10
Sa. Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.13¾	.14½
Granulated, white.....lb.	.13	.15
Lump.....lb.	.12	.25
Sulfate, dbl. bags.....100 lbs.	6.00	6.10
Dom.....100 lbs.	5.75	6.00
Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	.18	.20
Anhydrous.....lb.	.50	.85
Oxide.....lb.	.08	.08½
Sulfide, Crimson F.....lb.	- .60	-
Golden No. 1.....lb.	- .85	-
No. 2.....lb.	- .55	-
Vermillion.....lb.	- .55	-
Arsenic, white.....lb.	.15	.16
Red.....lb.	.20	.21
Barium, chloride.....ton	160.00	- 180.00
Imported.....ton	- 150.00	-
Bioxide.....lb.	.25	.26

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	— 1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask	88.00 — 90.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	80.00 — 90.00
Iridium	oz.	— 300.00
Palladium	oz.	75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50	— 7.00
Bolivian	8.50	— 9.50
Scheelite, Amer.		— 15.00
Japanese		— 7.00
Silver	oz.	— 1.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.75 — 6.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit	— 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton		— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	unit	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.85 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	2.40 — 2.50

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)		
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	— 1.68
Wood Turpentine, steam dis.		
tilled, 1-bls.	gal.	— 1.65
Turpentine, Destructive dis.		
tilled, bbls.	gal.	— 1.65
Pitch, prime	bbl.	10.50 — 14.00
Rosins, B		— 12.75
D		— 16.10
E		— 16.15
F		— 16.20
G		— 16.25
H		— 16.25
I		— 16.35
K		— 16.35
M		— 16.50
N		— 16.50
WG		— 16.50
WW		— 16.75
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	— 70%
Second run	gal.	— 73%
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	14.00 — 15.00
Retort	bbl.	15.00 — 16.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	75 — 1.00
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.35 — 40%
*50 p.c.	gal.	.33 — 38%
Carbazol	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 98 p.c. dark	gal.	1.10 — 1.20
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18 — .21
Cresote oil	gal.	.20 — .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37% — .40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb.	—
*Flake	lb.	.18 — .20
Phenol	lb.	.12 — .19%
Export	lb.	.18% — .19%
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	30	— 35%
Tar Acid Oil, 28 p.c.	gal.	.57% — .61%
50 p.c.	gal.	.75 — .80
Toluene, pure	gal.	.35 — 40%
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45 — 50%
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50 — 55%
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60 — 65%

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.05 — 2.30
Technical	lb.	1.55 — 2.00
Acid B	lb.	1.75 — 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cleve's	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Acid Gamma	lb.	5.75 — 6.00
Acid H	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— 1.70
Acid Monosulfonic P (delta)	lb.	3.65 — 3.75
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	— .85
Refined	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.90 — 2.00

Acid Phthalic	lb.	.50 — .55
Anhydride	lb.	.50 — .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	.25 — .30
Acid Sulfanilic, crude	lb.	.35 — .40
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
p-Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.30 — .33
Aniline for red.	lb.	.60 — .65
Aniline Salt	lb.	.42 — .45
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	— 3.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65 — .75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.85 — 1.90
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26 — .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.80 — .90
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.18 — .20
Chlorhydrin	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Diaminophenol	lb.	— 6.50
Dianisidine	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.10 — .15
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07% — .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40 — .40
*Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35 — .38
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.30 — .32
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.45 — .50
*Diphenylamine	lb.	.42 — .45
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
*"F" Salt	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hydrobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Michler's Ketone	lb.	— 4.50
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.18 — .20
*Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00 — 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15 — 1.30
Refined	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
*b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.88 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.85 — .90
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Sublimed	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
*m-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.80 — 1.40
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.85 — .90
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.14 — .15
Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30 — .35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75 — .80
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80 — .85
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.50 — 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65 — 4.00
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	— 2.90
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	— 1.50
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16 — .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.25 — .30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— 1.45
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
"R" Salt	lb.	.60 — .65
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	— 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75 — .80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	— .85
c-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Toluidin	lb.	— 1.75
Sulfate	lb.	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.35 — .60
o-Toluidine	lb.	.35 — .40
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	— 1.00
Xylidine	lb.	.50 — .55

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:		
Black	lb.	1.25 — 1.70
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 1.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70 — 6.00
Orange II	lb.	.80 — 1.90
Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Scarlet	lb.	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— 6.90
Amidine Yellow R	lb.	— 1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
*Nominal		

Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	— 3.60
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Orange, Y. conc.	lb.	.30 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	15.00 — 25.00
Ponceau	lb.	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb.	— 2.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	— 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX.	lb.	— 2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Bordeaux	lb.	1.55 — 1.70
Fas: Black	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fast Pink	lb.	4.00 — 7.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	— 1.95
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geramin	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90 — .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20 — .30
Blue	lb.	.70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35 — .45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55 — 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Brown	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Red	lb.	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	— .70
Galloyanin	lb.	3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue	lb.	.85 — 1.45
Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70 — .90
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50 — 6.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Medicinal	lb.	— 8.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol.	lb.	— .70
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	40.00 — 45.00
Satranine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	— 8.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	— 8.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	— 8.00

Campbelline Oil Colors

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Upon Request*



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Aniline
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Diphenylamine
Meta Phenylenediamine
Nitrobenzene
Para Aminophenol
Para Nitroaniline
Para Nitrochlorobenzene
Picric Acid
Sodium Metanilate
Sodium Picramate
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"CIBANON"

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654 Greenwich Street, New York

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.08½	—	.08
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.50	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.37
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.39
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09¼	—	.10¼
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.11½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.33

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.37
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.37
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.35
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 43 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.15
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albamen, Egg, edible	lb.	.72	—	.75
Technical	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.30
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
550-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.00
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.20	—	7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	5.63	—	6.25	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	5.47	—	6.00	
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08¼	—	.09
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.08	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.05	—	.06
Low grade	lb.	.04½	—	.05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 33 p.c. tan	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, 11	ton	60.00	—	65.00
12	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	58.00	—	63.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sclly, 28 p.c. tan	ton	—	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	0.84	—	.04	
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	0.94	—	.04	
Powdered, 60 p.c. .....	.09	—	.04½	
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan .....	.09½	—	.10¼	
Common .....	.09	—	.09½	
Cubes, Singapore .....	.15	—	.16	
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan .....	.05½	—	.05¾	
Larch, 25 p.c. tan .....	.04¾	—	.05	
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan .....	.09½	—	.09¾	
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan .....	.11	—	.12	
Liquid, 33 p.c. tan .....	.06½	—	.07½	
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan .....	.07½	—	.08	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan .....	.12	—	.12¾	
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c. .....	.07	—	.07½	
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan .....	.06¾	—	.07	
Tanks .....	.06¾	—	.06¾	
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tka. .....	.06	—	.06¾	
Barrels .....	.06¾	—	.06¾	
35 p.c. tan, bleaching .....	.07	—	.07½	
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary .....	.09½	—	.10	
Clarified	—	—	.12	
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks .....	.01¼	—	.01½	
Powd., 50 p.c. tan .....	.02¾	—	.03	
Sumac, liquid, tan .....	.07½	—	.08	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carricks)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	65.00	—	70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	70.00	—	72.00
Degras, American	lb.	.05¾	—	.06
English	lb.	.07	—	.07¾
Neutral	lb.	.10	—	.13
Herring	gal.	—	—	.90
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Off prime	gal.	1.53	—	1.60
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.19
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.23
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.16
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.98
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.00
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.02
Crude, f.o.b., works	gal.	.60	—	.65
Neatfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	1.80	—	1.60
Oil, Oil	lb.	.14½	—	.18
Red Distilled	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Saponified	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Sod	lb.	.10	—	.11
Sperm bleached winter	gal.	—	—	1.85
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
46 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Double pressed	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½	—	.26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.18	—	1.20
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	1.28
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.33	—	1.38
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Cases	lb.	—	—	.19
No. 3	lb.	.17	—	.17½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.15½	—	.15¾
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Edible	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.14½	—	.14¾
Barrels	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Cottonseed, Crude,	lb.	.10	—	.10½
mills, in tanks	lb.	.12	—	.13½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.24½
*White	lb.	—	—	.18
Winter, yellow	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Hempseed	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.30	—	1.50
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.33	—	1.53
Bolled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.36	—	1.56
Double Bolled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.38	—	1.58
Raw, tanks	gal.	1.23	—	1.43
English, Shipment, c.i.f.	gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Olive, denatured	gal.	3.05	—	3.15
Edible	gal.	3.60	—	3.90
Foots	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Rennin	lb.	—	—	.10
Niger	lb.	.09½	—	.10
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	—	.18
*Imported	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.17	—	.18
Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.12	—	.12¾
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.12	—	.13
Bisls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
Blown	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Crude, coast, tanks	lb.	.14½	—	.14¾
*Sesame, domestic, edible	lb.	—	—	2.50
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Aug.	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Futures	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
New York, bbls.	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Edible	lb.	.16	—	.17
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.16½	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Yellow	lb.	.09	—	.09½
House	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Brown	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Lard City	lb.	—	—	.19
Compound	lb.	.19	—	.20
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28	—	.28
Oil	lb.	.13	—	.14
Tallow, edible	lb.	.12¾	—	.12¾
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.11

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
City Fancy	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
Prime Packers	lb.	—	—	.13
Grease, Choice White	lb.	—	—	.11½
"A" White	lb.	.11½	—	.11
"B" White	lb.	—	—	.11
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.09½
Brown	lb.	—	—	.09¾
*Bone	lb.	—	—	.09½
Horse	lb.	.09	—	.09¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.12¾	—	.13¾
Lard, leaf	lb.	—	—	.17½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	—	66.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	81.00
Columbia	—	—	—	78.00
New Orleans	—	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	66.46	—	70.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	59.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	60.00

*Nominal

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Phthalic Anhydride PURE Needle CRYSTALS

Moisture	None
Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
Benzoic Acid	None
Phthalic Acid	None
Ash	0.035
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Imports from July 24 to July 31

- ACIDS**—Arsenic, 300 cs., American Trading Co., Osaka; **Cresylic**, 100 csks., Barrett Co., Leith; **Oxalic**, 33 csks., Roessler & Haslach Chemical Co., Christiania; **Crystalline**, 3 csks., Innes, Spelden & Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 200 csks., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 100 csks., Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; 40 cs., 12 csks., Equitable Trust Co., London.
- ALCOHOL**—150 bbls., New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan.
- ALLARIN**—7 csks., Irving National Bank, London.
- ALMONDS**—500 csks., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 500 csks., First National Bank, Tarragona; 200 csks., Bank of New York, Tarragona; 10 csks., 57 cs., J. O. Adams, Tarragona; 500 csks., Baring Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 500 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Cartagena; 139 pgs., A. Regglo, Cartagena; 1,000 bgs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 500 bgs., Continental Commercial National Bank, Barcelona.
- ALOES**—50 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
- AMIDO**—50 csks., Rhodia Chemical Co., Marseilles.
- AMMONIUM**—Muriate, 82 csks., Wing & Evans, Liverpool; Sulphate, 2 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., London.
- ANILINE COLORS**—55 drums, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 2 bbls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 134 pgs., 10 csks., 11 cs., Textile Alliance Inc., Rotterdam; 5 cs., F. Henjes, Inc., Rotterdam; 22 csks., Gelgy Co., Havre; 15 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 18 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Havre; 6 csks., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 15 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 5 cylinders, 9 pgs., Heller, Merz Co., Havre; 5 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre.
- ANTIMONY**—234 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai; 500 cs., Bank of Taiwan, Hankow; **Crude**, 2,000 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow; 250 cs., Norton, Lilly Co., Shanghai; **Regulus**, 2,000 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Hankow; 1,000 cs., Norton, Lilly Co., Shanghai.
- ARCHIL**—5 csks., A. DeRonda & Co., London.
- ARGOLS**—31 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 483 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 106 csks., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Barcelona.
- ARSENIC**—250 cs., J. Blahnerd & Co., Kobe; **White**, 200 csks., American Zinc & Chemical Co., Hamburg.
- BALSAM**—6 csks., Silva Bussenduz & Co., D. Central American Ports; 7 cs., Ultramarines Corporation, Central American Ports; 19 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Central American Ports; 12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Central American Ports; **Copaiba**, 57 cs., H. A. Astlett & Co., Manaoas; 31 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Manaoas; 140 cs., H. A. Astlett & Co., Para; Peru, 15 cs., Ultramarines Corporation, Rotterdam.
- BARIIUM**—Chloride, 60 csks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam.
- BARK**—Buckthorn, 160 pgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam.
- BAY RUM**—15 bbls., Scheffelin & Co., San Juan; 10 bbls., Born Distilling Co., San Juan; 15 bbls., G. Preston, San Juan.
- BEANS**—Cocoa, 13,100 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, South Pacific Ports; 200 bgs., J. Aron & Co., South Pacific Ports; 100 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, South Pacific Ports; 4 csks., Mercantile Bank of America; Cartagena; 130 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 341 bgs., Bank of New York, Para; 100 bgs., American Express Co., South Pacific Ports; 37 bgs., Hamburger, Polhemus & Co., Central America Ports; 835 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 70 bgs., Taylor, Inc., Sanchez; 733 bgs., F. Ricart, Sanchez; 190 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, Sanchez; 663 bgs., J. J. Julia, Sanchez; 120 bgs., A. J. Sahala, Sanchez; 757 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 1,144 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 526 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 284 bgs., R. Desvernine, Sanchez; 210 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 102 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 300 bgs., Porcell, Vicini & Co., Puerto Plata; 300 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, Puerto Plata; 500 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 132 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 826 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 785 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 39 bgs., H. Botzow, Porto Cabello; 200 bgs., De Sola Bros., & Pardo, Porto Cabello; 29 bgs., General Export & Commission Co., Porto Cabello; 188 bgs., Habicht & Co., Porto Cabello; 141 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Porto Cabello; **Vanilla**, 13 cs., J. N. Lambert & Co., Vera Cruz; 91 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz; 26 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; 67 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz; 48 cs., French American Banking Co., Marseilles; 104 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles.
- BERRIES**—Elder, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Marseilles.
- CAMPOR**—45 cs., J. L. Plummer, Hongkong.
- CARDAMOMS**—11 cs., Archibald & Lewis, London; 40 cs., American Express Co., London.
- CASEIN**—100 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., London; 2,501 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires.
- CHARCOAL**—Animal, 500 bgs., American Exchange National Bank, London.
- CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS**—1 cs., F. Henjes, Inc., Rotterdam.
- CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**—1 cs., M. Rosenbaum Co., Hamburg; 20 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **Miscellaneous**, 98 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 14 csks., 44 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 1 bbl., Phoenix Shipping Co., Hamburg; 52 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 8 cs., 2 bbls., Elmer & Amend, Hamburg; 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg.
- CINCHONINE**—Hydrochloride, 3 cs., K. Malmberg, Rotterdam; Sulphate, 10 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam.
- CLAY**—China, 30 bgs., Bryce, Roberts & Co., London.
- COCAINE**—Muriate, Crystals, 1 box, Keystone Shipping Co., Bremen.
- COCHINEAL**—18 bgs., Collector of Customs, San Juan.
- COPRA**—1,526 bgs., E. Boust & Co., Penang; 37 bgs., M. A. DeLeon, Colon.
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—15 pgs., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., Havre.
- DEXTRINE**—100 bgs., E. M. Javitz & Co., Rotterdam.
- DRAGON'S BLOOD**—14 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Singapore.
- DRUGS**—Miscellaneous, 20 csks., Bernard Judae & Co., Havre; 16 cs., Dodge & Olcott, London; 20 cs., Merck & Co., London; 1 cs., G. D. Kuper & Bros., London; 2 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 1 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Havre; 5 cs., 3 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 2 cs., France & New York Medical Co., Havre.
- DYEWOOD**—676 pcs., I. Brandon & Bros., Central America Ports.
- EMERY**—20 cs., Worthington & Raymond, Rotterdam.
- EPSOM SALT**—3 bbls., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg.
- ERGOT**—Rye, 34 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Lisbon.
- EXTRACTS**—Mangrove Bark, 2,000 bgs., Roberts, Evans & Woodhead, Singapore; **Miscellaneous**, 23 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Havre; **Quebracho**, 10,772 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires.
- FLOWERS**—Chamomile, 1 bbl., Peerless Export & Import Co., London; Lavender, 10 bbls., A. Scallman & Co., Marseilles.
- GALL NUTS**—100 cs., A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; 50 cs., Bank of Taiwan, Hankow; 160 cs., F. Bredt & Co., Hankow; 350 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hankow.
- GAMBIER**—259 cs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 850 cs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; **Cubes**, 867 bgs., E. Boust & Co., Penang.
- GELATIN**—Powdered, 20 cs., P. H. Mannes, Leith.
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